

THE WEATHER

Moderate E'ly wind. Partly cloudy with isolated showers.
At 1 pm at the Observatory the temp was 89 degrees F
and the relative humid 62 per cent.

LATE FINAL

CHINA



MAIL

No. 38009

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1961.

Price 20 Cents.

JETS TO
SAIGON
EVERY FRIDAY
Phone
37031
PAN AMERICAN



FEDERATION REPORT

Comment of the day

THE Chairman of the Federation of Hongkong Industries, Sir Sik-nin Chan, has given a comprehensive and interesting survey of events affecting local industry in the Federation's first annual report. He has also outlined the causes leading up to the Colony's current problems. Most of us are well acquainted with these events and problems. They have been adequately covered by the local Press over a period of years and it is sufficient to say that the report is a condensation of what has gone before.

Sir Sik-nin states that he is full of confidence, but at the same time he emphasises the necessity to beware of adopting a complacent attitude towards the problems and warns against any attempt to ignore the danger signals hoisted in Britain and the United States.

The Federation Chairman says that all Hongkong industrialists "know that they have a responsibility that they cannot shirk—a responsibility that is founded on the broader interests of the Colony as a whole."

A doubt

WE doubt that Sir Sik-nin's statement is correct. From past knowledge of local industrialists it has often been every man for himself. Lack of co-operation within the Colony, even among firms in the same trade, is notorious.

In this respect, the Federation should be in a strong position to assert itself although the danger is that the individuals, out to make a quick dollar, will fail to co-operate.

There is no doubt that in the long run those who stand aloof will eventually be the losers and in the meantime particular industries and the Colony's economy will suffer.

Probably one of the most important points in Sir Sik-nin's report is that we have a contribution to make to the stability and prosperity of the Far East. And he adds, "If we (the Federation, presumably) would be among the leaders of the area, we must think and act like leaders."

Big factor

NOTHING could be more to the point. In the years gone by this lack of concerted leadership, this lack of co-operation and tendency towards individualism has been one of the greatest contributing factors which has landed us in the unenviable position of fighting with our backs to the wall against powerful antagonists.

Hongkong has a right to survive but fight it must. Without leadership both in Government and in industry our vulnerability increases and hard-fisted businessmen and politicians will do their best to see that we sink unless all join forces.

If we act on Sir Sik-nin's suggestion on good public relations and trade promotion this would do a great deal towards creating a better atmosphere, stemming the tide of criticism, giving facts to squash nonsensical, ill-informed sources of information and establishing a decent reputation in the countries with whom we trade.

'Britain reluctant to champion the cause' LANCASHIRE: NO UK BACKING?

Opposition to extension of ceiling pact

London, June 23.

The British government so far "has been reluctant to champion the Lancashire cause" in that industrial area's desire to extend the "voluntary" pact with Hongkong, the Economist Intelligence Unit reported yesterday in its quarterly review.

The review, whose aim is to provide up-to-date assessment for people with business interests abroad, said that "with only seven months life left to the Hongkong-Lancashire voluntary pact... opposition to its extension is becoming more and more pronounced."

JAPAN IS LOSING OUT TO HONGKONG

— Ikeda

Washington, June 22.

Hayato Ikeda, the Japanese Prime Minister, said here today that Japan was "losing out" because it had voluntarily restricted its exports of cotton textiles to the United States.

He was commenting in reply to questions which followed his address at a luncheon meeting of the National Press Club.

The Prime Minister mentioned Hongkong as one competitor to which Japan was losing out in the United States market.

He said the situation was "very difficult and embarrassing," and added that Japan expected the coming international conference on cotton textiles to take its problem into full account.

U.S. VIEW

Earlier, Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, said the overall problem of Japanese textiles exports to the United States had to be considered on a multilateral basis at the coming international negotiations.

The Secretary of State made this comment in reply to a press conference question about talks in which Japan was seeking a large increase in her voluntary quotas on textile exports to the United States.

Mr. Rusk stated he would not say that the talks had reached an impasse. He thought they had made some progress.

—Ruter.

TOOK WIVES, CHILDREN ALONG TO FOOL POLICE

ARMED ROBBERY—THE FAMILY WAY

Two men were quoted by police on Thursday as confessing to seven robberies in which—borrowing a ruse from a television crime show—they took their wives and three small children with them in order to fool officers searching for the get-away car.

The youngsters were quoted as saying the robberies were lots of fun. But one added: "Daddy should be spanked—He's a bad boy."

The ruse worked at least once. The men said that on Sunday, soon after they robbed a liquor shop of \$300, a policeman stopped their car.

"We told him we were just out for a ride with our families and he let us go," police quoted Kenneth Palm, 22.

They said Palm was accompanied by his wife, Patricia Ann, and their five-year-old son and seven-year-old daughter, Roger Carl Logue, 21, was accompanied by his wife, Judith Ann, and their one-year-old daughter.

Logue and his family were in the car when police, equipped with the licence number of the get-away car in a drug store robbery, stopped them.

In the car police found a box containing \$150 and three pic-

Stock Exchange Chairman resigns



Mr N. V. A. Croucher

The head of the Hongkong Stock Exchange Committee, Mr. N. V. A. Croucher, has resigned from the chairmanship. Mr. Croucher, who had been Chairman for many years, tendered his resignation at a committee meeting this morning.

CANADIAN \$ CREEPS UP IN HK MARKET

The value of the Canadian dollar in Hongkong rose by 0.7 per cent from \$5.51 yesterday to \$5.55 (buyers) this morning.

This still represents a drop of 2.6 per cent from the rate of \$5.70 on Tuesday before the announcement to devalue the dollar.

This morning's rate was fixed by the Hongkong Exchange Banks Association.

Mr. O. W. Reynolds, Chairman of the Association said the adjustment was made following a fractional recovery in the buying rate of the Canadian dollar on the London market yesterday.

FIRMED

In London the buying rate firmed yesterday from Can. \$2.89 to Can. \$2.87 per pound Sterling although the selling rate remained unchanged at Can. \$2.86.

In Hongkong, however, it was all quiet in the free market yesterday, according to Mr. D. M. Brink, Manager of Deak and Co. (H.K.) Ltd.

"People here have adopted a 'wait and see' attitude because of the unsettled conditions," he said.

His company put out nominal rates of the Canadian dollar on the free market yesterday "for the purpose of indication only."

They were \$5.50 buyers and \$5.70 sellers, and were the assumed limits of fluctuation yesterday.

Mr K's threats of war flayed We'll stay in Berlin, says Dean Rusk

Washington, June 22.

Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, commenting on the Berlin situation at a press conference today said that Western forces were in the city by right and remained there to protect the freedom of the people of West Berlin.

Mr. Rusk said it was obvious the United States could not accept the validity of any claim to extinguish its position in Berlin by unilateral action.

The Secretary of State noted what he described as the "militant tone" of the speeches made in Moscow yesterday by Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, and other Soviet speakers.

He said that he would not use a "rather simple and easy word to cover a very complicated and difficult situation."

He said that the statements by Mr. Khrushchev both before and after his Vienna meeting with President Kennedy were serious statements and ought to be taken seriously.

But he said the use of the term such as ultimatum was too simple.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

Disappointment

He said that such speeches must be a source of keen disappointment to those who sought to advance the cause of peace.

"The effect of these speeches, as the Soviet leaders must have known, can only be to heighten world tensions."

Mr. Rusk said that the obligations of the Western powers in West Berlin were clear, and Mr. Khrushchev must be given every opportunity—as he would be given—to avoid a miscalculation in this matter.

The heart of America's national interest was the position which this country had in West Berlin and its obligation to the people.

"Demands and threats which create a crisis over a subject which involves the vital interests of other people, do not promote the real peace which the world desires," Mr. Rusk said in a prepared statement.

"The United States and those associated with us are clear and firm about our obligations to ourselves and to the people of West Berlin."

Mr. Rusk was asked whether he would regard Mr. Khrushchev's statement that Russia would sign a peace treaty with East Germany at the end of the year as an "ultimatum." He

replied that he would not use a "rather simple and easy word to cover a very complicated and difficult situation."

He said that the statements by Mr. Khrushchev both before and after his Vienna meeting with President Kennedy were serious statements and ought to be taken seriously.

But he said the use of the term such as ultimatum was too simple.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

CONCLUSIONS

"That is for the short term," the Chancellor said. "But for the long term it is the trends in our economy that matter."

"Therefore, it is appropriate to consider our balance of payments position, which causes me concern."

Mr. Lloyd said the conclusions he drew from the figures was that Britain must reduce her overseas military expenditure, and also find some means of reducing the foreign exchange burden of the cost of her forces.

Britain must also reduce other government expenditure overseas.

"We must say clearly for all to hear that a country without a satisfactory surplus on its balance of payments just cannot provide the quantities of aid even if some of it is tied."

"There must be a limit to what we can do in that respect," he declared.

On Britain's balance of payments, Mr. Lloyd said there was a deficit on current account last year. The provisional figure was £344 million.

Stocking up by industry led to very high imports, but on the other hand exports failed to rise to expected hopes, though there had been some improvement this year.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

FEEDING TIME: BY MAIL

Copenhagen, June 22.

A Copenhagen businessman who spent the weekend in his summer cottage 40 miles north of here, decided to stay there on Monday, too.

Then he recalled that his cat had been left alone in his Copenhagen villa with food for Saturday and Sunday only.

By express mail, he sent two smoked herrings to his home address.

When the letter dropped through the slit on Monday morning, the cat smelt the contents, tore open the envelope and happily ate the fish.—AP.

Ultimatum

"Demands and threats which create a crisis over a subject which involves the vital interests of other people, do not promote the real peace which the world desires," Mr. Rusk said in a prepared statement.

"The United States and those associated with us are clear and firm about our obligations to ourselves and to the people of West Berlin."

Mr. Rusk was asked whether he would regard Mr. Khrushchev's statement that Russia would sign a peace treaty with East Germany at the end of the year as an "ultimatum." He

replied that he would not use a "rather simple and easy word to cover a very complicated and difficult situation."

He said that the statements by Mr. Khrushchev both before and after his Vienna meeting with President Kennedy were serious statements and ought to be taken seriously.

But he said the use of the term such as ultimatum was too simple.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

RESERVES

On the government's intention to maintain Sterling, Mr. Lloyd said: "Having regard to our reserves, to our drawing rights on the International Monetary Fund and to our overseas assets, we are in a strong position to do so."

"We intend to use that strength to defend our currency."

On Britain's balance of payments, Mr. Lloyd said there was a deficit on current account last year. The provisional figure was £344 million.

Stocking up by industry led to very high imports, but on the other hand exports failed to rise to expected hopes, though there had been some improvement this year.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

He also declined to "speculate on the future," when answering a question on what basis there was for a peaceful solution of the Berlin problem.

He said that from 1948 the West had made a number of moves to resolve postwar problems and had had little or no co-operation from the Soviet side.

He cited efforts by the West over the Berlin blockade, Korea, early negotiations for the reunification of Germany, and a settlement in East Europe.

These were a continuing effort to solve problems peacefully, honourably and effectively.

Had the West had anything like a comparable point of view from the Soviet Union many of those questions would have been resolved long ago, he said.

—Ruter.

STORM SIGNALS MAY BE HOISTED

Local storm signals may be hoisted later today as the tropical storm in the China Sea nears Hongkong, said the Royal Observatory at noon.

Already the tropical storm has intensified during the night and is 330 miles due south of Hongkong at 9 am—ten miles nearer than its position at 11 pm yesterday.

It is forecast to continue intensifying slightly and move slowly north-northwest for the next 24 hours.

Winds of 45 knots have been reported 100 miles to the southeast of the centre, which is within 60 miles of 16.2 N and 114.2 E.

The position of the storm is forecast to be somewhat south-southwest of Hongkong at 9 am tomorrow.

PITTSBURGH ROYALTY

Pittsburgh, June 22.

The Pittsburgh police radio network sent out this call to its patrol cars:

"Go to the Reedsdale-at residence of Queen Elizabeth II. She is here. Somebody stole the roast from her oven."—UPI.

WHAT HEAT WAVE?

San Francisco, June 22.

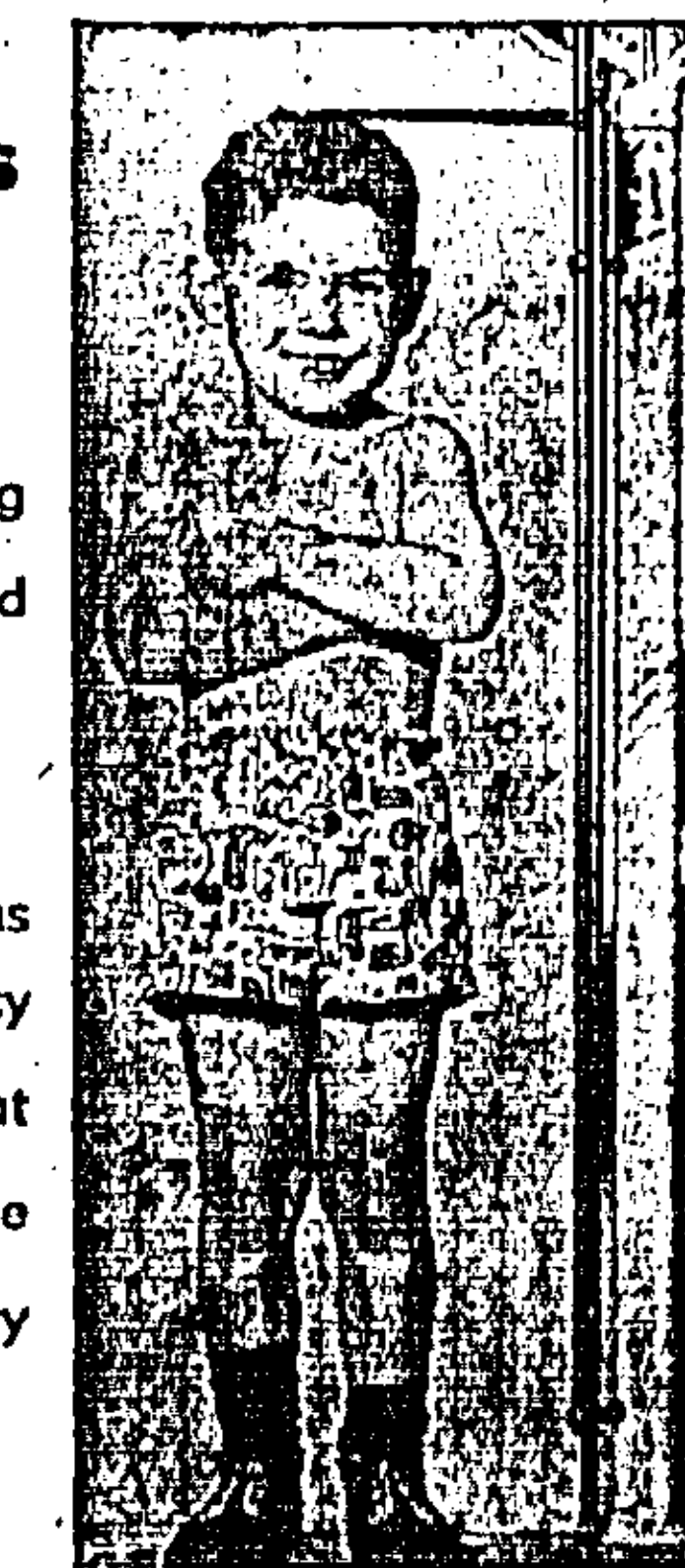
The official temperature here last Wednesday was 100.8 degrees, but not according to a sign flashing the temperature from atop the Equitable Life Building.

The heat wave-ignoring sign informed all that it was "minus 30."—UPI.

What about his EDUCATION?

This young fellow is growing up fast—one day he will need a first class education.

The Manufacturers Life has a special Educational policy which will guarantee that sufficient funds are available for School and University fees.



THE MANUFACTURERS OF CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE (Established 1887) TORONTO, CANADA

加拿大宏利人壽保險公司

Incorporated in Canada as a Limited Liability Company

Assets exceed \$344,000,000

D.A.C.T. Hancock, Manager Hong Kong Branch Office

1702, Union House. Tel: 31

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

MARKET TEMPO HEIGHTENS

★ The share market at a glance ★

	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22	Up or Down	Dividend & Bonus	Yield (%)
HK Bank	414	408	414	416	422	+6	\$0.70	2.9
Lombard	49	50	50	50	49 1/2	-1/2	\$2.25	4.0
Wheelock	16.60	16.40	16 1/2	16 1/2	16.90	+40	75c	4.4
HK Wharf	385	380	380	388	404	+16	\$12	3.0
HK Docks	114	112	110	112	112	steady	\$12	3.0
Talkoo Docks	73	72	72 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/2	+2	\$3.20	4.2
Provident	32 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+1	\$1.30	3.7
HK Hotels	40 1/2	45 1/2	40	40 1/2	40 1/2	+500	\$3	6.1
HK Lands	74	73	74	75	70	-5	\$2.40	3.2
HK Realty	25 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+2 1/2	\$13.75	5
HK Trams	38 1/2	38 1/2	39	40 1/2	43 1/2	+3	\$2.05	4.8
Star Ferry	214	238	238	238	240	+2	\$10.50	4.4
Yau Ma Tei	135	134	133	136	136	steady	\$9.50	7
Ch. Light	30 1/2	37	30 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	+250	\$1.10	2.9
Electric	37 1/2	37	37	37 1/2	38	+250	\$1.70	4.5
HK Telephone	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	55	57 1/2	+2 1/2	\$1.75	3
G. I. Cement	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	steady	\$2	4.0
Dairy Farm	39 1/2	38 1/2	39	40 1/2	42 1/2	+2 1/2	\$2	4.9
A. S. Watson	40	40	50	53	53 1/2	+500	\$2.50	4.7
Lane, Crawford	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51	53	+2	\$2.75	5.2
Int'l Investment	15.70	15 1/2	15.10	15.30	16.30	+1	75c	4.6
Allied	12.40	12.10	11.70	13	13 1/2	+500	\$1.25	0.2
HK & FE Inv	26.40	26	24.80	25.40	27 1/2	+2 1/2	\$2	3.3
Textile Corp	8 1/2	8.30	7.85	7.90	7.80	-100	80c	10.2
Nanyang	15.70	13.80	13.70	13.10	13.10	steady	\$1.10	8
Kowloon Motor Bus	80 1/2	75 1/2	79 1/2	82	83	+1	\$2.80	3.4

* When shares were five times their present value.
* Expected dividend for year ended February 28, 1961.

Re-diversion of capital pushes up volume

The main feature of the Hongkong Stock Market this week was the re-diversion into the market of part of the huge amount of capital being refunded to unsuccessful applicants of Jardine's shares.

This caused a sudden spurt in trading activity, brought small to medium gains to share prices on a broad front, and brought the volume of business to near record heights.

For some time previously, the market had been quiet to moderately active.

The sudden spurt began on Tuesday when the approximate turnover reached \$12,450,000 which was more than double that of the previous day.

Trend continued

The trend continued on Wednesday and yesterday, the turnover being respectively \$8,000,000 (second highest for a Wednesday half-day session) and \$12,700,000.

However, the market eased a little yesterday afternoon compared with the morning session. Hongkong Bank shares reached \$420, before closing at \$422 yesterday, a gain of \$2 compared with the previous week.

Hongkong Wharves made a 2 1/2 percent overnight jump on Wednesday, the price being \$400. They closed at \$404 yesterday.

The best percentage rise (12 percent) was seen in Hongkong and Far East Investments, moving up from \$25.40 to \$27 1/2 at the close after touching \$28.

The week under review (Friday to yesterday) was about \$12,700,000, compared with \$12,940,000 the previous week.

Hongkong Unit Funds Limited have made a special offer to the public of 300,000 units at \$1.03 per unit of the Second Hongkong Fund. The offer opened yesterday and will close on Tuesday, June 27 at 3.30 pm.

Today's selling price of the Second Hongkong Fund is \$1.08 per unit. The buying price is \$1. The First Hongkong Fund's prices are: \$1.33 (buyer), \$1.41 (seller).

The portfolio of First Hongkong Fund is: The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation; International Investment Corporation Ltd.; Hongkong & Far Eastern Investments Co., Ltd.; Gilman (Holdings) Ltd.; Union Water-bout Co., Ltd.; Wheelock Marden & Co., Ltd.; The Talkoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.; The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd.; The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.; Hongkong Tramways Ltd.; Hongkong & Yau Ma Tei Ferry Co., Ltd.; China Light & Power Co., Ltd.; The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.; Hongkong Telephone Co., Ltd.; The Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.; The Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.; Lane, Crawford, Ltd.; The Textile Corporation of Hongkong Ltd.; Nanyang Cotton Mill Ltd.; The Amalgamated Rubber Estates Ltd.; The Rubber Trust Ltd.; City Hotels Ltd.; Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.; A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.; Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The portfolio of Second Hongkong Fund is: The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation; International Investment Corporation Ltd.; Gilman (Holdings) Ltd.; Hongkong & Far Eastern Investments Co., Ltd.; Wheelock Marden & Co., Ltd.; The Talkoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.; The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd.; The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.; Hongkong Tramways Ltd.; Hongkong & Yau Ma Tei Ferry Co., Ltd.; China Light & Power Co., Ltd.; The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.; Hongkong Telephone Co., Ltd.; The Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.; The Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.; Lane, Crawford, Ltd.; The Textile Corporation of Hongkong Ltd.; Nanyang Cotton Mill Ltd.; The Amalgamated Rubber Estates Ltd.; The Rubber Trust Ltd.; City Hotels Ltd.; Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.; A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.; Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Bradford Dyers Ltd. 10 1/2. Collico Printers' Ord.—12 1/2. Courtauld's Ord.—37 1/2. Fine Spinning Ord.—25 1/2. Lancashire Cotton Ord.—50 1/2. Distillers Co. Ord.—35 1/2. Guinness (Arthur) Ord.—54 1/2. Ind. Co. Ord.—15 1/2. Great Universal "A" Ord.—54 1/2. House of Fraser Ord.—50 1/2. Lloyds Bank Ord.—75 1/2. Marks & Spencer "A" Ord.—113 1/2. Lloyds Bank—74 3/4. British Petroleum—40 3/4. Shell Transport Ord.—12 1/2. Royal Dutch—12 1/2. Ultramarine—30 3/4. Steels Engineering—30 3/4. Babcock & Wilcox Ord.—30 3/4. Dorman, Long—32 3/4. Guest, Keen & Nodder—30 3/4. Harland & Wolff Ord.—10 1/2. Stewarts & Lloyds Ord.—35 1/2. Sumner Ord.—50 3/4. Tube Investments—70 1/2. United Steel Mills—15 1/2. Vickers Ord.—35 1/2. Electric. Assoc. Elec. Industries—40 3/4. Brit. Electronic Ind.—11 1/2. Elec. & Mfg. Industries—15 1/2. English Electric Ord.—34 3/4. General Electric—34 3/4. Philips Lamp Works—2 1/2. Rediffusion Ord.—44 3/4. Industrial. Assoc. Portland Cement—60 3/4. Borman Main Ord.—4 3/4. Borman (Holdings)—10 1/2. Deca Records—10 1/2. Dunlop Rubber Ord.—20 1/2. Fisons Ord.—40 1/2. Gilman (Holdings) Ord.—45 1/2. International Computers—60 3/4. Turner & Newall Ord.—60 3/4. Waverley Ord.—15 1/2. Wiggins Teape Ord.—60 3/4. Chemicals. Imperial Chemical Ord.—71 1/2. Monmouth Chemicals—45 1/2. Cinemas & Television. Moss Empires Ord.—60 3/4. Rank Organisation Ord.—20 1/2. Stoll Theatres—70 1/2. Paper. Bowler Paper Ord.—57 1/2. De La Rue—50 3/4. Spicers Ord.—52 1/2. Tobacco. British-American Tob. Ord.—60 3/4. B&W—50 3/4. Imperial Tobacco Ord.—60 3/4. Motors. British Motor Ord.—15 3/4. Hawker Siddeley Ord.—20 3/4. Jaguar Ord.—100 3/4. Rolls-Royce Ord.—45 1/2. Westland Aircraft—18 1/2. Textiles. Bradford Dyers—10 1/2. Collico Printers' Ord.—12 1/2. Courtauld's Ord.—37 1/2. Fine Spinning Ord.—25 1/2. Lancashire Cotton Ord.—50 1/2. Distillers Co. Ord.—35 1/2. Guinness (Arthur) Ord.—54 1/2. Ind. Co. Ord.—15 1/2. Great Universal "A" Ord.—54 1/2. House of Fraser Ord.—50 1/2. Lloyds Bank Ord.—75 1/2. Marks & Spencer "A" Ord.—113 1/2. Lloyds Bank—74 3/4. British Petroleum—40 3/4. Shell Transport Ord.—12 1/2. Royal Dutch—12 1/2. Ultramarine—30 3/4. Steels Engineering—30 3/4. Babcock & Wilcox Ord.—30 3/4. Dorman, Long—32 3/4. Guest, Keen & Nodder—30 3/4. Harland & Wolff Ord.—10 1/2. Stewarts & Lloyds Ord.—35 1/2. Sumner Ord.—50 3/4. Tube Investments—70 1/2. United Steel Mills—15 1/2. Vickers Ord.—35 1/2. Electric. Assoc. Elec. Industries—40 3/4. Brit. Electronic Ind.—11 1/2. Elec. & Mfg. Industries—15 1/2. English Electric Ord.—34 3/4. General Electric—34 3/4. Philips Lamp Works—2 1/2. Rediffusion Ord.—44 3/4. Industrial. Assoc. Portland Cement—60 3/4. Borman Main Ord.—4 3/4. Borman (Holdings)—10 1/2. Deca Records—10 1/2. Dunlop Rubber Ord.—20 1/2. Fisons Ord.—40 1/2. Gilman (Holdings) Ord.—45 1/2. International Computers—60 3/4. Turner & Newall Ord.—60 3/4. Waverley Ord.—15 1/2. Wiggins Teape Ord.—60 3/4. Chemicals. Imperial Chemical Ord.—71 1/2. Monmouth Chemicals—45 1/2. Cinemas & Television. Moss Empires Ord.—60 3/4. Rank Organisation Ord.—20 1/2. Stoll Theatres—70 1/2. Paper. Bowler Paper Ord.—57 1/2. De La Rue—50 3/4. Spicers Ord.—52 1/2. Tobacco. British-American Tob. Ord.—60 3/4. B&W—50 3/4. Imperial Tobacco Ord.—60 3/4. Motors. British Motor Ord.—15 3/4. Hawker Siddeley Ord.—20 3/4. Jaguar Ord.—100 3/4. Rolls-Royce Ord.—45 1/2. Westland Aircraft—18 1/2. Textiles. Bradford Dyers—10 1/2. Collico Printers' Ord.—12 1/2. Courtauld's Ord.—37 1/2. Fine Spinning Ord.—25 1/2. Lancashire Cotton Ord.—50 1/2. Distillers Co. Ord.—35 1/2. Guinness (Arthur) Ord.—54 1/2. Ind. Co. Ord.—15 1/2. Great Universal "A" Ord.—54 1/2. House of Fraser Ord.—50 1/2. Lloyds Bank Ord.—75 1/2. Marks & Spencer "A" Ord.—113 1/2. Lloyds Bank—74 3/4. British Petroleum—40 3/4. Shell Transport Ord.—12 1/2. Royal Dutch—12 1/2. Ultramarine—30 3/4. Steels Engineering—30 3/4. Babcock & Wilcox Ord.—30 3/4. Dorman, Long—32 3/4. Guest, Keen & Nodder—30 3/4. Harland & Wolff Ord.—10 1/2. Stewarts & Lloyds Ord.—35 1/2. Sumner Ord.—50 3/4. Tube Investments—70 1/2. United Steel Mills—15 1/2. Vickers Ord.—35 1/2. Electric. Assoc. Elec. Industries—40 3/4. Brit. Electronic Ind.—11 1/2. Elec. & Mfg. Industries—15 1/2. English Electric Ord.—34 3/4. General Electric—34 3/4. Philips Lamp Works—2 1/2. Rediffusion Ord.—44 3/4. Industrial. Assoc. Portland Cement—60 3/4. Borman Main Ord.—4 3/4. Borman (Holdings)—10 1/2. Deca Records—10 1/2. Dunlop Rubber Ord.—20 1/2. Fisons Ord.—40 1/2. Gilman (Holdings) Ord.—45 1/2. International Computers—60 3/4. Turner & Newall Ord.—60 3/4. Waverley Ord.—15 1/2. Wiggins Teape Ord.—60 3/4. Chemicals. Imperial Chemical Ord.—71 1/2. Monmouth Chemicals—45 1/2. Cinemas & Television. Moss Empires Ord.—60 3/4. Rank Organisation Ord.—20 1/2. Stoll Theatres—70 1/2. Paper. Bowler Paper Ord.—57 1/2. De La Rue—50 3/4. Spicers Ord.—52 1/2. Tobacco. British-American Tob. Ord.—60 3/4. B&W—50 3/4. Imperial Tobacco Ord.—60 3/4. Motors. British Motor Ord.—15 3/4. Hawker Siddeley Ord.—20 3/4. Jaguar Ord.—100 3/4. Rolls-Royce Ord.—45 1/2. Westland Aircraft—18 1/2. Textiles. Bradford Dyers—10 1/2. Collico Printers' Ord.—12 1/2. Courtauld's Ord.—37 1/2. Fine Spinning Ord.—25 1/2. Lancashire Cotton Ord.—50 1/2. Distillers Co. Ord.—35 1/2. Guinness (Arthur) Ord.—54 1/2. Ind. Co. Ord.—15 1/2. Great Universal "A" Ord.—54 1/2. House of Fraser Ord.—50 1/2. Lloyds Bank Ord.—75 1/2. Marks & Spencer "A" Ord.—113 1/2. Lloyds Bank—74 3/4. British Petroleum—40 3/4. Shell Transport Ord.—12 1/2. Royal Dutch—12 1/2. Ultramarine—30 3/4. Steels Engineering—30 3/4. Babcock & Wilcox Ord.—30 3/4. Dorman, Long—32 3/4. Guest, Keen & Nodder—30 3/4. Harland & Wolff Ord.—10 1/2. Stewarts & Lloyds Ord.—35 1/2. Sumner Ord.—50 3/4. Tube Investments—70 1/2. United Steel Mills—15 1/2. Vickers Ord.—35 1/2. Electric. Assoc. Elec. Industries—40 3/4. Brit. Electronic Ind.—11 1/2. Elec. & Mfg. Industries—15 1/2. English Electric Ord.—34 3/4. General Electric—34 3/4. Philips Lamp Works—2 1/2. Rediffusion Ord.—44 3/4. Industrial. Assoc. Portland Cement—60 3/4. Borman Main Ord.—4 3/4. Borman (Holdings)—10 1/2. Deca Records—10 1/2. Dunlop Rubber Ord.—20 1/2. Fisons Ord.—40 1/2. Gilman (Holdings) Ord.—45 1/2. International Computers—60 3/4. Turner & Newall Ord.—60 3/4. Waverley Ord.—15 1/2. Wiggins Teape Ord.—60 3/4. Chemicals. Imperial Chemical Ord.—71 1/2. Monmouth Chemicals—45 1/2. Cinemas & Television. Moss Empires Ord.—60 3/4. Rank Organisation Ord.—20 1/2. Stoll Theatres—70 1/2. Paper. Bowler Paper Ord.—57 1/2. De La Rue—50 3/4. Spicers Ord.—52 1/2. Tobacco. British-American Tob. Ord.—60 3/4. B&W—50 3/4. Imperial Tobacco Ord.—60 3/4. Motors. British Motor Ord.—15 3/4. Hawker Siddeley Ord.—20 3/4. Jaguar Ord.—100 3/4. Rolls-Royce Ord.—45 1/2. Westland Aircraft—18 1/2. Textiles. Bradford Dyers—10 1/2. Collico Printers' Ord.—12 1/2. Courtauld's Ord.—37 1/2. Fine Spinning Ord.—25 1/2. Lancashire Cotton Ord.—50 1/2. Distillers Co. Ord.—35 1/2. Guinness (Arthur) Ord.—54 1/2. Ind. Co. Ord.—15 1/2. Great Universal "A" Ord.—54 1/2. House of Fraser Ord.—50 1/2. Lloyds Bank Ord.—75 1/2. Marks & Spencer "A" Ord.—113 1/2. Lloyds Bank—74 3/4. British Petroleum—40 3/4. Shell Transport Ord.—12 1/2. Royal Dutch—12 1/2. Ultramarine—30 3/4. Steels Engineering—30 3/4. Babcock & Wilcox Ord.—30 3/4. Dorman, Long—32 3/4. Guest, Keen & Nodder—30 3/4. Harland & Wolff Ord.—10 1/2. Stewarts & Lloyds Ord.—35 1/2. Sumner Ord.—50 3/4. Tube Investments—70 1/2. United Steel Mills—15 1/2. Vickers Ord.—35 1/2. Electric. Assoc. Elec. Industries—40 3/4. Brit. Electronic Ind.—11 1/2. Elec. & Mfg. Industries—15 1/2. English Electric Ord.—34 3/4. General Electric—34 3/4. Philips Lamp Works—2 1/2. Rediffusion Ord.—44 3/4. Industrial. Assoc. Portland Cement—60 3/4. Borman Main Ord.—4 3/4. Borman (Holdings)—10 1/2. Deca Records—10 1/2. Dunlop Rubber Ord.—20 1/2. Fisons Ord.—40 1/2. Gilman (Holdings) Ord.—45 1/2. International Computers—60 3/4. Turner & Newall Ord.—60 3/4. Waverley Ord.—15 1/2. Wiggins Teape Ord.—60 3/4. Chemicals. Imperial Chemical Ord.—71 1/2. Monmouth Chemicals—45 1/2. Cinemas & Television. Moss Empires Ord.—60 3/4. Rank Organisation Ord.—20 1/2. Stoll Theatres—70 1/2. Paper. Bowler Paper Ord.—57 1/2. De La Rue—50 3/4. Spicers Ord.—52 1/2. Tobacco. British-American Tob. Ord.—60 3/4. B&W—50 3/4. Imperial Tobacco Ord.—60 3/4. Motors. British Motor Ord.—15 3/4. Hawker Siddeley Ord.—20 3/4. Jaguar Ord.—100 3/4. Rolls-Royce Ord.—45 1/2. Westland Aircraft—18 1/2. Textiles. Bradford Dyers—10 1/2. Collico Printers' Ord.—12 1/2. Courtauld's Ord.—37 1/2. Fine Spinning Ord.—25 1/2. Lancashire Cotton Ord.—50 1/2. Distillers Co. Ord.—35 1/2. Guinness (Arthur) Ord.—54 1/2. Ind. Co. Ord.—15 1/2. Great Universal "A" Ord.—54 1/2. House of Fraser Ord.—50 1/2. Lloyds Bank Ord.—75 1/2. Marks & Spencer "A" Ord.—113 1/2. Lloyds Bank—74 3/4. British Petroleum—40 3/4. Shell Transport Ord.—12 1/2. Royal Dutch—12 1/2. Ultramarine—30 3/4. Steels Engineering—30 3/4. Babcock & Wilcox Ord.—30 3/4. Dorman, Long—32 3/4. Guest, Keen & Nodder—30 3/4. Harland & Wolff Ord.—10 1/2. Stewarts & Lloyds Ord.—35 1/2. Sumner Ord.—50 3/4. Tube Investments—70 1/2. United Steel Mills—15 1/2. Vickers Ord.—35 1/2. Electric. Assoc. Elec. Industries—40 3/4. Brit. Electronic Ind.—11 1/2. Elec. & Mfg. Industries—15 1/2. English Electric Ord.—34 3/4. General Electric—34 3/4. Philips Lamp Works—2 1/2. Rediffusion Ord.—44 3/4. Industrial. Assoc. Portland Cement—60 3/4. Borman Main Ord.—4 3/4. Borman (Holdings)—10 1/2. Deca Records—10 1/2. Dunlop Rubber Ord.—20 1/2. Fisons Ord.—40 1/2. Gilman (Holdings) Ord.—45 1/2. International Computers—60 3/4. Turner & Newall Ord.—60 3/4. Waverley Ord.—15 1/2. Wiggins Teape Ord.—60 3/4. Chemicals. Imperial Chemical Ord.—71 1/2. Monmouth Chemicals—45 1/2. Cinemas & Television. Moss Empires Ord.—60 3/4. Rank Organisation Ord.—20 1/2. Stoll Theatres—70 1/2. Paper. Bowler Paper Ord.—57 1/2. De La Rue—50 3/4. Spicers Ord.—52 1/2. Tobacco. British-American Tob. Ord.—60 3/4. B&W—50 3/4. Imperial Tobacco Ord.—60 3/4. Motors. British Motor Ord.—15 3/4. Hawker Siddeley Ord.—20 3/4. Jaguar Ord.—100 3/4. Rolls-Royce Ord.—45 1/2. Westland Aircraft—18 1/2. Textiles. Bradford Dyers—10 1/2. Collico Printers' Ord.—12 1/2. Courtauld's Ord.—37 1/2. Fine Spinning Ord.—25 1/2. Lancashire Cotton Ord.—50 1/2. Distillers Co. Ord.—35 1/2. Guinness (Arthur) Ord.—54 1/2. Ind. Co. Ord.—15 1/2. Great Universal "A" Ord.—54 1/2. House of Fraser Ord.—50 1/2. Lloyds Bank Ord.—75 1/2. Marks & Spencer "A" Ord.—113 1/2. Lloyds Bank—74 3/4. British Petroleum—40 3/4. Shell Transport Ord.—12 1/2. Royal Dutch—12 1/2. Ultramarine—30 3/4. Steels Engineering—30 3/4. Babcock & Wilcox Ord.—30 3/4. Dorman, Long—32 3/4. Guest, Keen & Nodder—30 3/4. Harland & Wolff Ord.—10 1/2. Stewarts & Lloyds Ord.—35 1/2. Sumner Ord.—50 3/4. Tube Investments—70 1/2. United Steel Mills—15 1/2. Vickers Ord.—35 1/2. Electric. Assoc. Elec. Industries—40 3/4. Brit. Electronic Ind.—11 1/2. Elec. & Mfg. Industries—15 1/2. English Electric Ord.—34 3/4. General Electric—34 3/4. Philips Lamp Works—2 1/2. Rediffusion Ord.—44 3/4. Industrial. Assoc. Portland Cement—60 3/4. Borman Main Ord.—4 3/4. Borman (Holdings)—10 1/2. Deca Records—10 1/2. Dunlop Rubber Ord.—20 1/2. Fisons Ord.—40 1/2. Gilman (Holdings) Ord.—45 1/2. International Computers—60 3/4. Turner & Newall Ord.—60 3/4. Waverley Ord.—15 1/2. Wiggins Teape Ord.—60 3/4. Chemicals. Imperial Chemical Ord.—71 1/2. Monmouth Chemicals—45 1/2. Cinemas & Television. Moss Empires Ord.—60 3/4. Rank Organisation Ord.—20 1/2. Stoll Theatres—70 1/2. Paper. Bowler Paper Ord.—57 1/2. De La Rue—50 3/4. Spicers Ord.—52 1/2. Tobacco. British-American Tob. Ord.—60 3/4. B&W—50 3/4. Imperial Tobacco Ord.—60 3/4. Motors. British Motor Ord.—15 3/4. Hawker Siddeley Ord.—20 3/4. Jaguar Ord.—100 3/4. Rolls-Royce Ord.—45 1/2. Westland Aircraft—18 1/2. Textiles. Bradford Dyers—10 1/2. Collico Printers' Ord.—12 1/2. Courtauld's Ord.—37 1/2. Fine Spinning Ord.—25 1/2. Lancashire Cotton Ord.—50 1/2. Distillers Co. Ord.—35 1/2. Guinness (Arthur) Ord.—54 1/2. Ind. Co. Ord.—15 1/2. Great Universal "A" Ord.—54 1/2. House of Fraser Ord.—50 1/2. Lloyds Bank Ord.—75 1/2. Marks & Spencer "A" Ord.—113 1/2. Lloyds Bank—74 3/4. British Petroleum—40 3/4. Shell Transport Ord.—12 1/2. Royal Dutch—12 1/2. Ultramarine—30 3/4. Steels Engineering—30 3/4. Babcock & Wilcox Ord.—30 3/4. Dorman, Long—32 3/4. Guest, Keen & Nodder—30 3/4. Harland & Wolff Ord.—10 1/2. Stewarts & Lloyds Ord.—35 1/2. Sumner Ord.—50 3/4. Tube Investments—70 1/2. United Steel Mills—15 1/2. Vickers Ord.—35 1/2. Electric. Assoc. Elec. Industries—40 3/4. Brit. Electronic Ind.—11 1/2. Elec. & Mfg. Industries—15 1/2. English Electric Ord.—34 3/4. General Electric—34 3/4. Philips Lamp Works—2 1/2. Rediffusion Ord.—44 3/4. Industrial. Assoc. Portland Cement—60 3/4. Borman Main Ord.—4 3/4. Borman (Holdings)—10 1/2. Deca Records—10 1/2. Dunlop Rubber Ord.—20 1/2. Fisons Ord.—40 1/2. Gilman (Holdings) Ord.—45 1/2. International Computers—60 3/4. Turner & Newall Ord.—60 3/4. Waverley Ord.—15 1/2. Wiggins Teape Ord.—60 3/4. Chemicals. Imperial Chemical Ord.—71 1/2. Monmouth Chemicals—45 1/2. Cinemas & Television. Moss Empires Ord.—60 3/4. Rank Organisation Ord.—20 1/2. Stoll Theatres—70 1/2. Paper. Bowler Paper Ord.—57 1/2. De La Rue—50 3/4. Spicers Ord.—52 1/2. Tobacco. British-American Tob. Ord.—60 3/4. B&W—50 3/4. Imperial Tobacco Ord.—60 3/4. Motors. British Motor Ord.—15 3/4. Hawker Siddeley Ord.—20 3/4. Jaguar Ord.—100 3/4. Rolls-Royce Ord.—45 1/2. Westland Aircraft—18 1/2. Textiles. Bradford Dyers—10 1/2. Collico Printers' Ord.—12 1/2. Courtauld's Ord.—37 1/2. Fine Spinning Ord.—25 1/2. Lancashire Cotton Ord.—50 1/2. Distillers Co. Ord.—35 1/2. Guinness (Arthur) Ord.—54 1/2. Ind. Co. Ord.—15 1/2. Great Universal "A" Ord.—54 1/2. House of Fraser Ord.—50 1/2. Lloyds Bank Ord.—75 1/2. Marks & Spencer "A" Ord.—113 1/2. Lloyds Bank—74 3/4. British Petroleum—40 3/4. Shell Transport Ord.—12 1/2. Royal Dutch—12 1/2. Ultramarine—30 3/4. Steels Engineering—30 3/4. Babcock & Wilcox Ord.—30 3/4. Dorman, Long—32 3/4. Guest, Keen & Nodder—30 3/4. Harland & Wolff Ord.—10 1/2. Stewarts & Lloyds Ord.—35 1/2. Sumner Ord.—50 3/4. Tube Investments—70 1/2. United Steel Mills—15 1/2. Vickers Ord.—35 1/2. Electric. Assoc. Elec. Industries—40 3/4. Brit. Electronic Ind.—11 1/2. Elec. & Mfg. Industries—15 1/2. English Electric Ord.—34 3/4. General Electric—34 3/4. Philips Lamp Works—2 1/2. Rediffusion Ord.—44 3/4. Industrial. Assoc. Portland Cement—60 3/4. Borman Main Ord.—4 3/4. Borman (Holdings)—10 1/2. Deca Records—10 1/2. Dunlop Rubber Ord.—20 1/2. Fisons Ord.—40 1/2. Gilman (Holdings) Ord.—45 1/2. International Computers—60 3/4. Turner & Newall Ord.—60 3/4. Waverley Ord.—15 1/2. Wiggins Teape Ord.—60 3/4. Chemicals. Imperial Chemical Ord.—71 1/2. Monmouth Chemicals—45 1/2. Cinemas & Television. Moss Empires Ord.—60 3/4. Rank Organisation Ord.—20 1/2. Stoll Theatres—70 1/2. Paper. Bowler Paper Ord.—57 1/2. De La Rue—50 3/4. Spicers Ord.—52 1/2. Tobacco. British-American Tob. Ord.—60 3/4. B&W—50 3/4. Imperial Tobacco Ord.—60 3/4. Motors. British Motor Ord.—15 3/4. Hawker Siddeley Ord.—20 3/4. Jaguar Ord.—100 3/4. Rolls-Royce Ord.—45 1/2. Westland Aircraft—18 1/2. Textiles. Bradford Dyers—10 1/2. Collico Printers' Ord.—12 1/2. Courtauld's Ord.—37 1/2. Fine Spinning Ord.—25 1/2. Lancashire Cotton Ord.—50 1/2. Distillers Co. Ord.—35 1/2. Guinness (Arthur) Ord.—54 1/2. Ind. Co. Ord.—15 1/2. Great Universal "A" Ord.—54 1/2. House of Fraser Ord.—50 1/2. Lloyds Bank Ord.—75 1/2. Marks & Spencer "A" Ord.—113 1/2. Lloyds Bank—74 3/4. British Petroleum—40 3/4. Shell Transport Ord.—12 1/2. Royal Dutch—12 1/2. Ultramarine—30 3/4. Steels Engineering—30 3/4. Babcock & Wilcox Ord.—30 3/4. Dorman, Long—32 3/4. Guest, Keen & Nodder—30 3/4. Harland & Wolff Ord.—10 1/2. Stewarts & Lloyds Ord.—35 1/2. Sumner Ord.—50 3/4. Tube Investments—70 1/2. United Steel Mills—15 1/2. Vickers Ord.—35 1/2. Electric. Assoc. Elec. Industries—40 3/4. Brit. Electronic Ind.—11 1/2. Elec. & Mfg. Industries—15 1/2. English Electric Ord.—34 3/4. General Electric—34 3/4. Philips Lamp Works—2 1/2. Rediffusion Ord.—44 3/4. Industrial. Assoc. Portland Cement—60 3/4. Borman Main Ord.—4 3/4. Borman (Holdings)—10 1/2. Deca Records—10 1/2. Dunlop Rubber Ord.—20 1/2. Fisons Ord.—40 1/2. Gilman (Holdings) Ord.—45 1/2. International Computers—60 3/4. Turner & Newall Ord.—60 3/4. Waverley Ord.—15 1/2. Wiggins Teape Ord.—60 3/4. Chemicals. Imperial Chemical Ord.—71 1/2. Monmouth Chemicals—45 1/2. Cinemas & Television. Moss Empires Ord.—60 3/4. Rank Organisation Ord.—20 1/2. Stoll Theatres—70 1/2. Paper. Bowler Paper Ord.—57 1/2. De La Rue—50 3/4. Spicers Ord.—52 1/2. Tobacco. British-American Tob. Ord.—60 3/4. B&W—50 3/4. Imperial Tobacco Ord.—60 3/4. Motors. British Motor Ord.—15 3/4. Hawker Siddeley Ord.—20 3/4. Jaguar Ord.—100 3/4. Rolls-Royce Ord.—45 1/2. Westland Aircraft—18 1/2. Textiles. Bradford Dyers—10 1/2. Collico Printers' Ord.—12 1/2. Courtauld's Ord.—37 1/2. Fine Spinning Ord.—25 1/2. Lancashire Cotton Ord.—50 1/2. Distillers Co. Ord.—35 1/2. Guinness (Arthur) Ord.—54 1/2. Ind. Co. Ord.—15 1/2. Great Universal "A" Ord.—54 1/2. House of Fraser Ord.—50 1/2. Lloyds Bank Ord.—75 1/2. Marks & Spencer "A" Ord.—113 1/2. Lloyds Bank—74 3/4. British Petroleum—40 3/4. Shell Transport Ord.—12 1/2. Royal Dutch—12 1/2. Ultramarine—30 3/4. Steels Engineering—30 3/4. Babcock & Wilcox Ord.—30 3/4. Dorman, Long—32 3/4. Guest, Keen & Nodder—30 3/4. Harland & Wolff Ord.—10 1/2. Stewarts & Lloyds Ord.—35 1/2. Sumner Ord.—50 3/4. Tube Investments—70 1/2. United Steel Mills—15 1/2. Vickers Ord.—35 1/2. Electric. Assoc. Elec. Industries—40 3/4. Brit. Electronic Ind.—11 1/2. Elec. & Mfg. Industries—15 1/2. English Electric Ord.—34 3/4. General Electric—34 3/4. Philips Lamp Works—2 1/2. Rediffusion Ord.—44 3/4. Industrial. Assoc. Portland Cement—60 3/4. Borman Main Ord.—4 3/4. Borman (Holdings)—10 1/2. Deca Records—10 1/2. Dunlop Rubber Ord.—20 1/2. Fisons Ord.—40 1/2. Gilman (Holdings) Ord.—45 1/2. International Computers—60 3/4. Turner & Newall Ord.—60 3/4. Waverley Ord.—15 1/2. Wiggins Teape Ord.—

MACMILLAN SAID ALL OUT TO JOIN COMMON MARKET

US\$1.5 MILLION FOR TANKS

BELGIANS CHARGED WITH ROBBING UAR GOVERNMENT

Brussels, June 22.
A Belgian court on Thursday accepted as legal the action brought by the government of the United Arab Republic against two Belgian citizens who allegedly robbed the UAR government of \$1,500,000.

Earthquake recorded

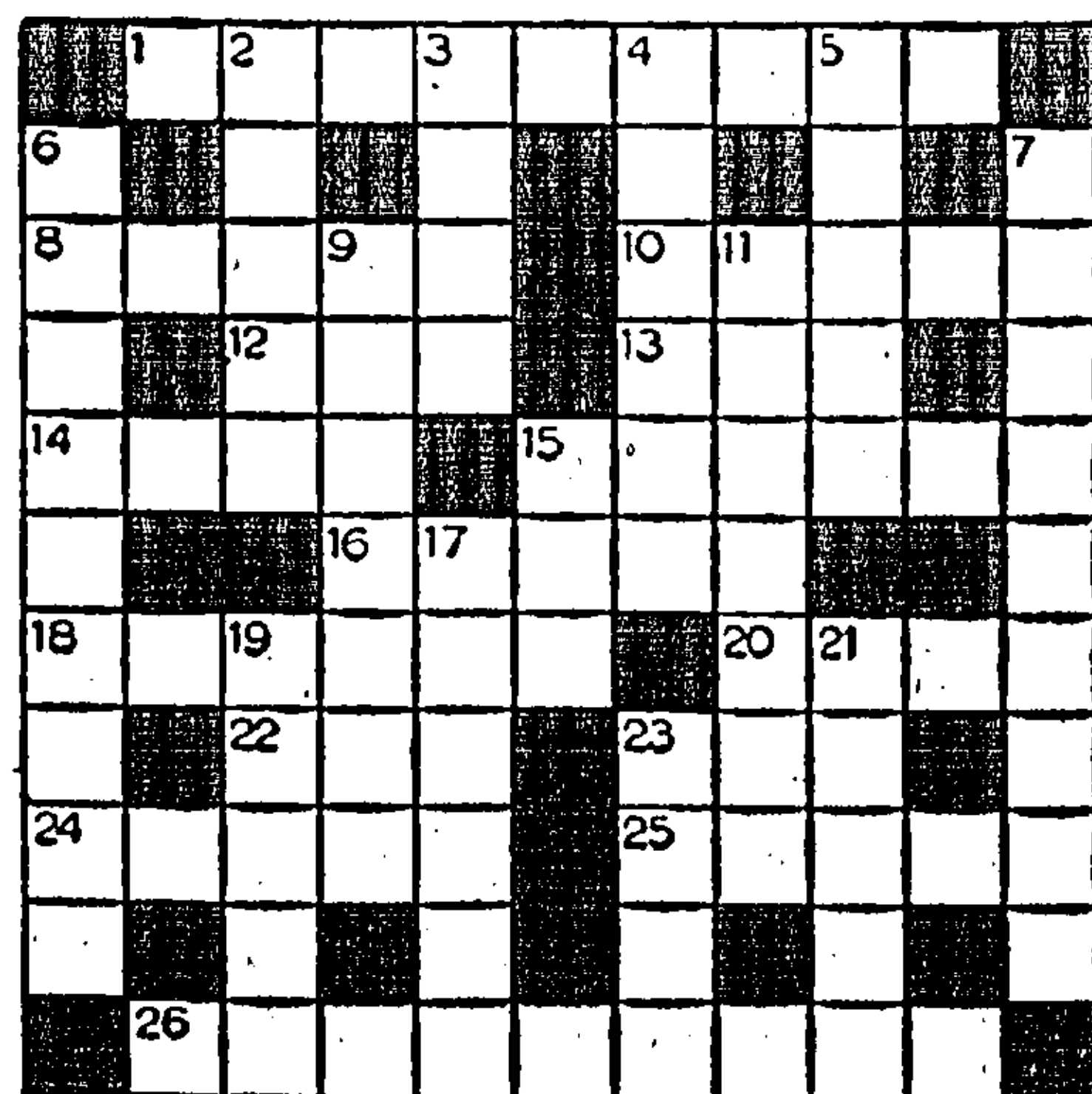
Trieste, June 22.
This city's Experimental Geophysics Institute recorded a violent earthquake at 1257 GMT today. The quake was calculated to be 870 kilometres from Trieste, with its epicentre in the vicinity of the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier. —AP.

Success — but no sleep

Sydney, June 22.
Although they had not slept for 26 hours, the captain and co-pilot of Britain's record-breaking Vulcan jet bomber could not sleep last night. The jet reached Sydney yesterday after a 20-hour non-stop flight from England.

"The skipper and I were too excited to sleep, so we sat around in our pyjamas, munching fruit and discussing the flight," co-pilot Flight Lieutenant Bromley said today. The other boys slept like dogs — but they had not been looking out into the sky for 20 hours. The Vulcan will give a demonstration flight over Sydney tomorrow and then fly to Adelaide where it will remain for several days before returning to England by easy stages. —China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Litter.
- 8 Chosen.
- 10 Suckers use it!
- 12 Sailor.
- 13 100 mph.
- 14 Just one of those things!
- 15 Was officious.
- 16 Fruit.
- 18 Dab.
- 20 Figure.
- 22 Vessel.
- 23 Time an individual.
- 24 Malediction.
- 25 Once more.
- 26 Penniless.

DOWN

- 2 Commonplace.
- 3 All time.
- 4 And Pollux?
- 5 Makes money.
- 6 Confrontation.
- 7 Fiddling.
- 8 Meddles.
- 9 Throwing pancakes?
- 11 Flying cricketer.
- 17 Name of importance.
- 18 Little bag.
- 21 Distributed.
- 23 Kiln.

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD. — Across: 1 Bill, 4 Ewes, 6 Babe, 8 Real, 11 Calif, 13 Express, 14 Log, 16 Race, 18 Vivid, 21 State, 22 Sides, 24 Tea, 25 Lantern, 26 Lath, 30 Eric, 31 Fall, 32 Mace, 33 Best, Down: 1 Bare, 2 Leap, 3 Tace, 4 Kol, 5 Snag, 7 Basic, 9 Excise, 10 Livid, 12 Pica, 15 Actors, 17 State, 19 Viol, 20 Delta, 23 Sahib, 24 Trian, 25 Eric, 27 News, 29 Ape.

Members of Parliament were convinced today that Prime Minister Macmillan has made up his mind to take Britain into the Common Market if he can do so under reasonable terms.

This statement of Macmillan's thinking was arrived at by both members of the governing Conservative Party and the opposition Labourites.

Macmillan himself has resisted mounting pressure to define his policy in detail because of the domestic political problems involved in taking Britain into the Common Market. Basic differences of opinion on this subject have cut across party lines on both sides of the House of Commons. Members believe, however, that Macmillan is beginning a campaign of public education in favour of the Common Market.

AN INTERPRETATION

This was the interpretation put on a speech made on Wednesday in the House of Lords by Lord Home, the Foreign Secretary. In the frankest definition yet of government thinking, Lord Home pointed out the difficulties involved but asked if Britain in the long run could afford to stay out of this grouping of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

The Common Market seeks to remove tariff barriers in a vast market covering more than 200 million people. The market population would reach 260 million if Britain joined. Home pointed out that it was a great advantage to British industry to have such a market on the doorstep of this island Kingdom.

DIFFICULTIES

If Britain took advantage of the prosperity inherent in this system, she herself would "be in a position to export the capital for which the Commonwealth is hungry," he said.

Home played down the political difficulties of joining the Common Market. He said he could see no sign that any country in Europe was willing to surrender a significant amount of sovereignty. He was clearly minimising any suggestion the British might be ruled from abroad.

Hugh Gaitskell, and other moderate leaders of the opposition Labour Party have declined to commit themselves on the Common Market at this stage.

They have just survived a party revolt on defence policies and do not want to stir up any other squabble. Instead, Gaitskell and his close associates would like to see what sort of deal Britain makes with the other Common Market countries before parliamentary debate.

The Gaitskellites themselves, however, give the impression that the trend of events is sweeping Britain along towards Common Market membership. —AP.

Los Angeles, June 22.
The U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue today filed income tax liens totalling \$71,028 against entertainers, Emilio Kocoris and Eddie Adams, husband and wife. They alleged the couple owe that amount on 1959 income. —AP.

Longest day of the year

Salisbury, June 22.
About 3,000 people saw the longest day of the year dawn on Salisbury plain here yesterday after a night of singing, dancing and carousing among the stones of pre-historic Stonehenge.

White-robed members of the Order of Druids who carry on some of the ancient pagan rituals of pre-Christian Britain waited all night to "hail the light" as the first rays of the sun struck the huge circle of stones casting a shadow on the central "altar."

The men and women Druids took the vigil seriously but 3,000 teenagers—1,000 more than last year—turned the night into a carnival.

The Ministry of Works flooded Stonehenge this year for the first time in an attempt to prevent rowdiness but this did not stop teenagers climbing the stones. —China Mail Special.

CARNIVAL

The men and women Druids took the vigil seriously but 3,000 teenagers—1,000 more than last year—turned the night into a carnival.

The Ministry of Works flooded Stonehenge this year for the first time in an attempt to prevent rowdiness but this did not stop teenagers climbing the stones. —China Mail Special.

Anderson new Chief of U.S. Naval Operations

Washington, June 22.
President Kennedy today nominated Vice Admiral George W. Anderson to be Chief of Naval Operations, succeeding Admiral Arleigh A. Burke. Anderson was promoted for a two-year term with the rank of admiral. Burke's retirement will become effective on Aug. 1. He will retire with a rank of admiral. —AP.

GIANT DIAMOND REMAINS UNSOLD

London, June 22.
The largest unmounted diamond ever auctioned in Britain remained unsold today when record bidding failed to meet the owner's minimum price.

The auctioneer at Sotheby's auctionroom bought in the magnificent 70.48-carat diamond at £140,000 (£113,920,000) when the price set by its anonymous French owner was not reached.

The under-bidder at £140,000 (£113,920,000) was a leading London jeweller. New York diamond dealer Harry Winston dropped out.

£125,000 (£113,920,000). The world record for an auctioned unmounted stone is £40,000 (£113,920,000). —A pink diamond sold at Sotheby's last year. —UPI.

U.S. & Britain to obey ban on N-tests

London, June 23.
Mr Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, indicated today that the United States and Britain would continue to observe the ban on nuclear tests so long as the Geneva conference on nuclear tests continued.

Another boy!

Sydney, June 22.
Mrs Estelle Drinkwater, 42, of Newcastle gave birth to her tenth successive son yesterday. She was hoping for a daughter. A sister at the hospital said that Mrs Drinkwater had set a record for the hospital for the number of sons. —China Mail Special.

Sharpeville incident—four guilty

Vereeniging, June 22.
Four Africans were today found guilty here of public violence and incitement last year at Sharpeville where police fired on 200 Africans.

Sentence still is to be passed on the four men who appeared with a fifth who was found guilty of public violence only, and 14 others who were acquitted on both counts.

The case was heard in the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's court before P.M. O'Brien. Magistrate O'Brien said in the court's view the use of firearms by police at Sharpeville during the disturbances on March 21 last year was justified.

"But there also is no doubt that in fact there was not sufficient justification for the very extensive use of firearms which did take place," he said.

Recalling events which triggered last year's racial flareup and the five months state of emergency, the magistrate said four of the guilty men took part in disturbances the night before the shooting and at some stage led the crowds.

The fifth man, Stefanus Lapoe, he said, acted as leader at Sharpeville police station when a crowd of about 10,000 gathered there on March 21.

O'Brien summed up: "There is a good deal of evidence that after the two shots were fired from the crowd and the commencement of stone throwing, a few single police shots were fired before there was general firing by police, and that also many policemen heard the word 'shoot'." —AP.

Anderson new Chief of U.S. Naval Operations

Washington, June 22.
President Kennedy today nominated Vice Admiral George W. Anderson to be Chief of Naval Operations, succeeding Admiral Arleigh A. Burke. Anderson was promoted for a two-year term with the rank of admiral. Burke's retirement will become effective on Aug. 1. He will retire with a rank of admiral. —AP.

Latin American situation worse, Stevenson says

San Juan, June 22.
Mr Adlai Stevenson, US Ambassador to the United Nations, told reporters when he arrived here today at the end of his Latin American tour that he had made a similar tour last year "and I think the situation has deteriorated."

"By that I mean that the economic wants and social unrest have, if anything, increased," he added, "but so has official awareness of the needs for economic and social reform and progress and the growing menace of communism." —Reuter.

NOW \$308⁴⁰ LESS

NORTH AMERICA

by Canadian Pacific AIRLINES via TOKYO

*Based on Return Economy fare Hong Kong - West Coast

Book through your Travel Agent or direct with Canadian Pacific Union House, Hong Kong. Tel: 35011 CARGO CARRIED ON ALL FLIGHTS



PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

CALL 59195 FOR GENUINE DRYCLEANING COLLECTION AND DELIVERY SERVICE

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

No. 1, Kwong Wa Street, Kowloon.

YORK FOR FAMILY COMFORT

AIR COOL & DRY AS A MOUNTAIN BREEZE!



Tip-Toe. Quiet Operation Heavy Duty Capacity

Automatic Temperature Control Dual Cooling, Speeds

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR 50 CYCLES OPERATION

THE JARDINE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, LTD.

JARDINE HOUSE, 22 BEDFORD STREET, HONG KONG TEL: 45911 50AWE BUILDING, RAHMAN ROAD, KOWLOON TEL: 41005

KING'S BROADWAY

TEL: 25313

TEL: 52525

★ NOW SHOWING ★

AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.30 & 9.45 P.M.
(Please note change of times)THEY WERE SEVEN...
AND THEY FOUGHT LIKE
SEVEN HUNDRED!**YUL
BRYNNER**
COSTARRED BY
WALLACH
**STEVE
MCQUEEN**
Released by UNITED ARTISTS**ROYAL STATE**

TEL: 60-5700

TEL: 77-3940

FINAL TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



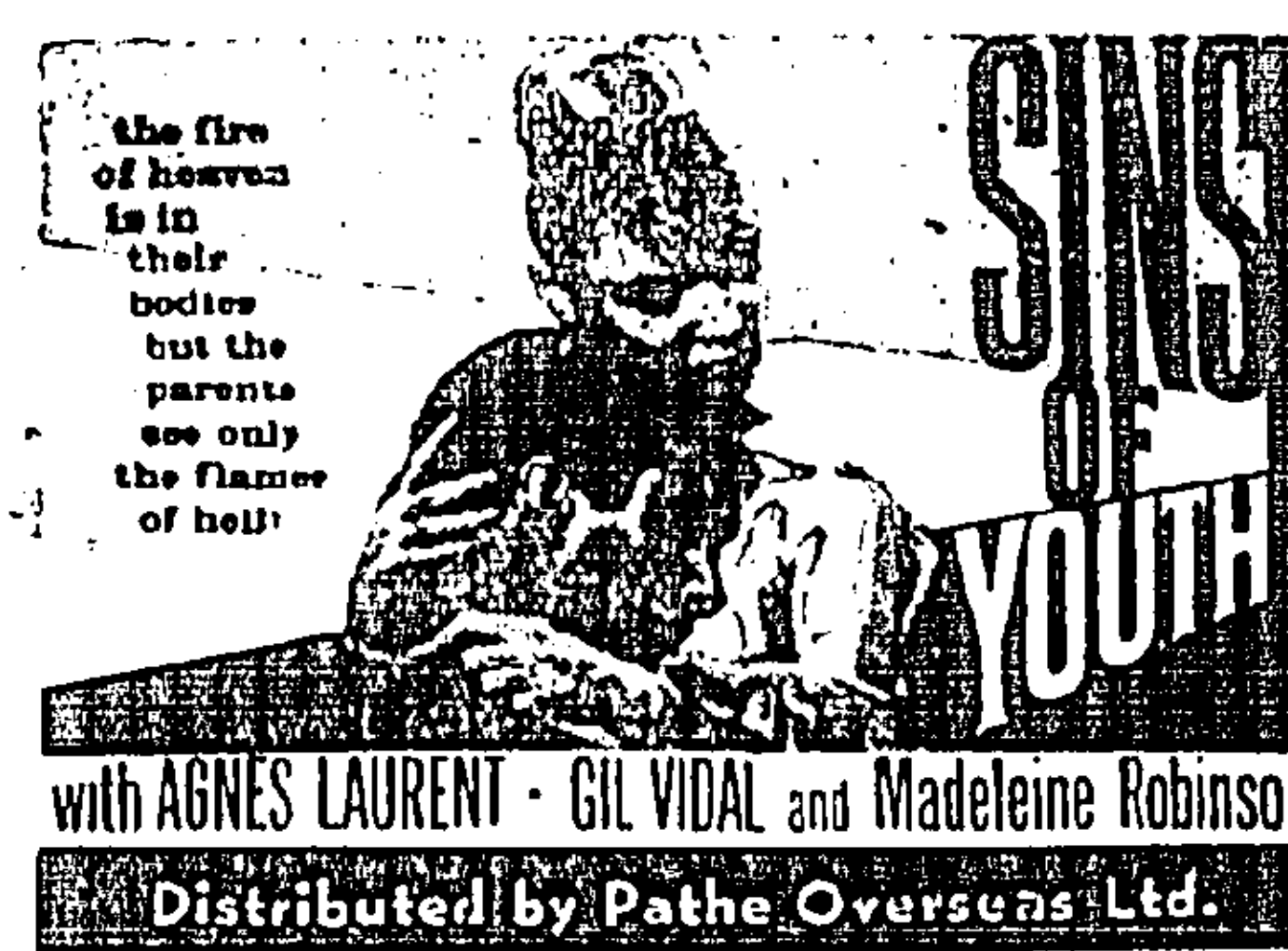
★ OPENING TO-MORROW ★

CENSORS DIRECTIVE:
NOT SUITABLE FOR YOUNG CHILDRENNOT SINCE 'KING KONG'
SUCH MIGHTY FURY
AND SPECTACLE!THE RANK ORGANISATION PRESENTS
KONGA
"EASTMAN COLOUR
& SPECTAMATION"
MICHAEL MARCO ISS CHAIR
GOUGH JOHNS CONRAD GORDON**ROXY MAJESTIC**

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY

Owing to length of picture please note change of times:
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

A Super French Picture In English Version!

ADDED ATTRACTION:
"INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL IN EUROPE"
PLEASE BOOK EARLY!**ORIENTAL RITZ**

TEL: 74997

TEL: 50100

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
It's the International
Number One Song Hit:
"Never On Sunday"

Released Thru United Artists

To-morrow Morning Show
"ESCORT WEST"**COVERED 10 MILES IN 44 HOURS**
Survive ordeal in forest**Concrete
building
put up in
80 minutes**London, June 22.
Six men put up a concrete
building, with a floor
space of 2,000 square
feet complete with floor
coverings, electric light-
ing, internal and external
decoration and roofing in
80 minutes here.The demonstration which took
place before a gallery of
Ministry of Housing officials and
overseas visitors was staged by
Terrapins London Construction
firm.The process used by the com-
pany involves concrete sections
hung from a roof and lowered
into a pre-prepared concrete
foundation.Terrapins claim it is the
fastest building process in the
world, and they describe their
system as the answer to
immediate accommodation prob-
lems.A spokesman for the company
said the building can be used
over and over again in different
locations.—China Mail Special.**Author is divorced**Toronto, June 22.
Nicholas Monsarrat, British
author now living in Ottawa,
was divorced today by his wife,
Philippa, in an uncontested
action in Ontario Supreme Court
here.Mrs. Monsarrat told the court
her husband and another woman
lived as man and wife in Bar-
bados.—AP.**Substitute horses**London, June 22.
A personal ad in The Times
for the "Home of rest for
horses" in Herefordshire offered
to give "poor horseowners"
substitute horses so that they
could afford to give their regu-
lar horses a rest in the coun-
try.—UPI.**TWO ARMY MEN
ESCAPE FROM
PLANE CRASH**

Nairobi, June 22.

Two British Army men whose light aircraft
crashed in the forests on Mount Kenya
struggled for 44 hours to cover 10
miles of thick undergrowth before they
reached safety.The two men, Captain John Gerard Fleming, 29,
whose parents live at East Linton, East
Lothian, and Lance-Corporal Arthur Robert
Thompson, 22, from Wallasey, Cheshire, are
seconded to the King's African Rifles from
the Royal Corps of Signals. Neither was
seriously hurt in the crash.Captain Fleming, owner-pilot
of the plane, said that the
plane stalled, hit the tree tops
and then fell about 100-feet to
the ground.He described the trek, which
ended when they reached the
Mount Kenya Safari Club at
Nanyuki, 100 miles from here,
as "no worse than an ordinary
training march" but he added:
"The only thing was that I
knew my wife would be
worried."**25 YARDS AN HOUR**After leaving the crashed
plane, he said, they followed
a river through the bush, but
the undergrowth was so dense
that at times they had to crawl
on hands and knees and some-
times covered only 25 yards in
hour.The two men drank from the
stream they followed, but they
had no food during their trek
and they shared 10 cigarettes
to keep away the pangs of
hunger. After spending nights
in the open, they broke out of
the forest and saw the Mount
Kenya Safari Club.There, Captain Fleming said,
they each had a glass of milk
before his wife arrived to collect
them.While the two men were
making their way through the
forest, 13 aircraft coverednearly 6,000 square miles in
searching for them.
Mr. V. Slight, Kenya's Chief
Inspector of Accidents, will try
to find Captain Fleming's plane
to examine it.—China Mail
Special.**Three-and-half
months
premature
daughter**

London, June 22.

Lance Corporal James Hoy
21-year-old, Scottish
soldier arrived here by air
last night from Singapore
to see his wife who gave
birth to a seven-inch long
premature daughter in
Edinburgh nine days ago.Corporal Hoy was given com-
passionate leave to visit his
wife who had come to London
to meet him. He had had no
recent news of the baby, which
was in an incubator."Everyone was very kind and
very helpful," he told reporters
on arriving.
He had been stationed in
Singapore for seven weeks. The
Hoy's have another daughter,
April, 14 months.Their daughter was born
three and a half months
prematurely in an Edinburgh
maternity hospital.—China Mail
Special.**3 children travel
180 miles at a
cost of sixpence**

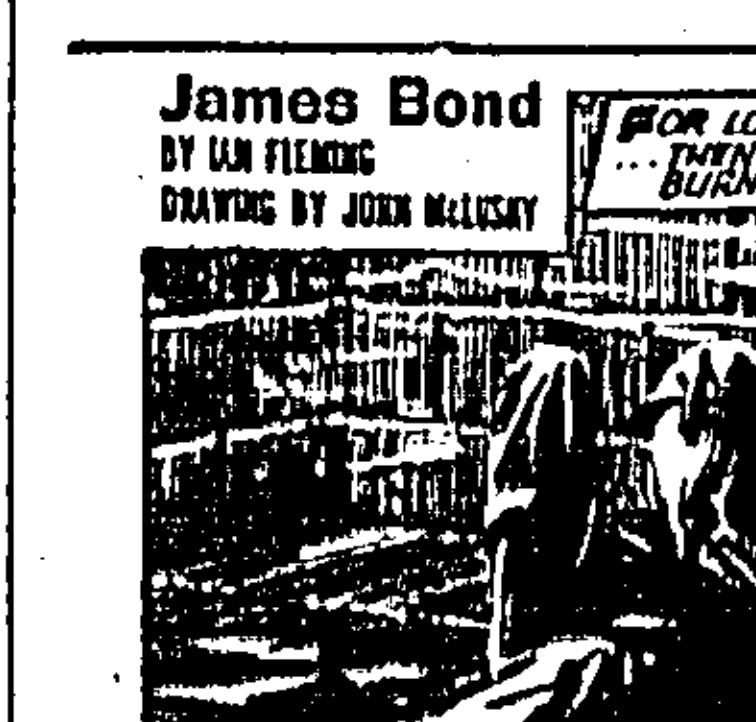
Dublin.

Three children—Angela Maguire, 13, and her two
brothers, Christopher 12, and Paul, 10 —
succeeded in travelling 180 miles by rail and
boat from their home in Huddersfield to the
home of their aunt in Dublin for the cost of
three railway platform tickets sixpence.Angela confessed that they
left home to go to school but on
the way decided to go to Dublin
instead.The story of how they accom-
plished their train platform-
ticket journey is as follows:They bought three platform
tickets and were able to board
the train for Liverpool. When
they arrived there they told
railway officials they had
thrown away their tickets.
They waited until the even-
ing, when they were allowed togo on board the British and
Irish Steam Packet Company's
steamer, when the steamer
docked at Dublin. Christopher
offered to carry a woman's case,
and officials, thinking that he
and the other children were a
family party, did not question
them.The Maguire children, for
whom the police had been
searching, were later sent back
to Huddersfield — this time
as paying passengers.—China
Mail Special.**MP SUGGESTS****Prince Charles
should go to
a state school**

London, June 22.

A Labour member of Parliament, Dr Horace King,
thinks it would be "a wonderful thing" if
Prince Charles, 12-year-old heir to the throne,
was to go to a state school.At present, the prince is a
boarder at a private school,
Cheam Preparatory School.It is generally expected he
will go to one of the leading
exclusive independent schools
such as Eton for the next stage
of his education later this year.Dr King was speaking in a
House of Commons debate on
a suggestion by a conservative,
Mr J.K.L. Prior, that there
should be a broader-based
entry to these exclusive schools,
known as public schools.Dr King said he would wel-
come anything that broke downthe "artificial caste system" in
the education of the nation's
children.**ALLOCATE 500 PLACES**Mr Prior asked the Ministry
of Education to allocate 500
places, rising to 10 per cent of
all places, in the independent
schools to pupils from state
schools.The Minister of Education,
Sir David Eccles, agreed that
entry should be broader-based.
He would like to see the public
schools taking pupils from the
state primary schools more
readily than they did.But he could not agree that
the state should subsidise
pupils at these independent
schools.For one thing there was the
problem of selection both of the
school and pupil.The real answer was to raise
the standard of state schools so
that parents would not place
such a high premium on the
independent schools. This the
government was trying to do.—
China Mail Special.**Capitol**

— TO-DAY —

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.THE RANK ORGANISATION PRESENTS
BRIAN RIX-CECIL PARKER**THE GOLDEN PHOENIX
NIGHTCLUB AND RESTAURANT**

1st Fl., Manson House, Nathan Road, Kowloon

Proudly Presents Two Top Star Attractions!

AMERICA'S
FOREMOST SINGING
& DANCING STAR
**THE SENSATIONAL
LINDA FONTANETTE**Direct from Hollywood for
the first time in Hong Kong

NORMAN ROSSLondon's most popular
entertainer and**IRIO LAS VEGAS**the three gorgeous girls
from LONDON'S

"TALK OF THE TOWN"

Music by: Ponching Garcia and The Dynamic
Dancers. Vocals by: Bobbie Lee.

FOR RESERVATIONS, PHONE 68305

LEE-PRINCESS

NOW SHOWING

At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LOVE STORY EVER TOLD!

WILLIAM HOLDEN **NANCY OLSON** **LOVEJOY**

— NEXT BIG ATTRACTION —

WARNER BROS. PRESENTS
"I Confess"
MONTGOMERY CLIFT **ANNE BAXTER**PRINCESS: Matinee Tomorrow 12.30 p.m.
Robert Stack "JOHN PAUL JONES"**HOOVER GALA**

SHOWING TO-DAY

2 PERFORMANCES DAILY AT 2.30 & 8.00 P.M.

WINNER OF

including "BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR!"

"BEST ACTING" "BEST DIRECTION" "BEST SUPPORTING ACTING" "BEST CINEMATOGRAPHY" (color) "BEST ART DIRECTION" (color) "BEST FILM EDITING" "BEST SPECIAL EFFECTS" "BEST SOUND" "BEST COSTUME" (color) "BEST MUSIC SCORE"

11

ACADEMY AWARDS

BENHUR

Technicolor! Filmed in Camera 65!

Magnetic Stereophonic 4 Sound Tracks at Hoover

Perspective Stereophonic Sound at Gala

Owing to Length of Picture Only 2 Shows Daily

Admission Prices: \$2.40, \$3.50, \$4.70 & \$6.00



ASTOR

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The Cantonese Acrobatic Troupe will

perform as usual to-night at 8 p.m. Will those

who have booked the seats of 19th, 20th &

21st's performances kindly note that tickets for

Monday 19th will be good for to-night's show;

tickets for Tuesday 20th will be good for

Saturday 24th's show; tickets for Wednesday

21st will be good for Sunday 25th's show; and

tickets for 21st matinee will be good for Satur-
day 24th's matinee. The Management of the
Theatre wishes to take
this opportunity to ex-
press their gratitude for the
co-operation of their patrons.**CANTONESE
ACROBATIC TROUPE**

CHARMAINE BEAUTY SALON

Why Pay Fancy Prices

Try Mrs. Wong's experienced

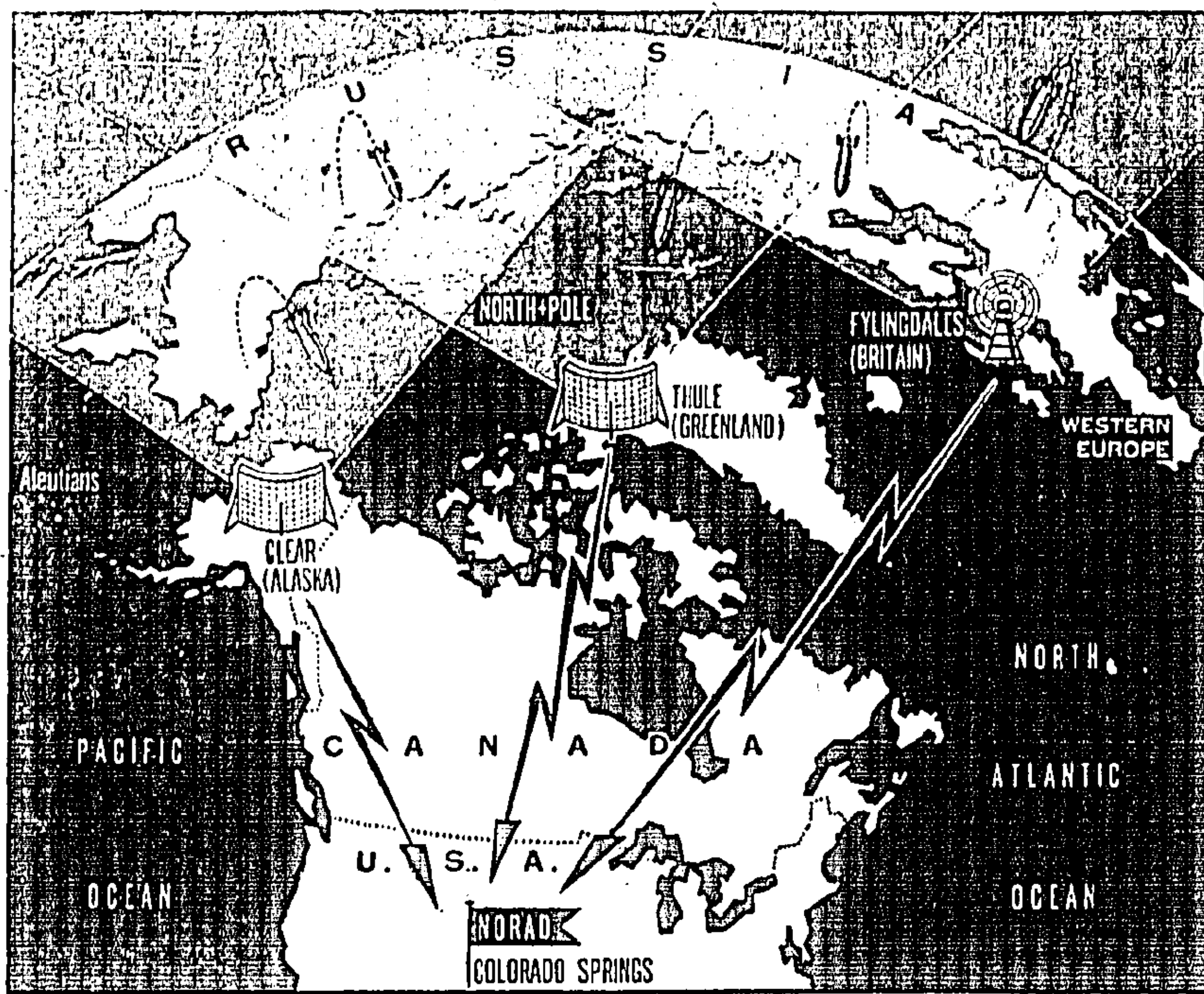
hair stylists & beauticians

4, Bristol Avenue, Kowloon. Tel. 68235

(Opp. Cornarvon & Astor Hotels)

NOTE... It costs
\$308.40 less
to FLY
Canadian Pacific
TO NORTH AMERICA
SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR
Canadian Pacific AIRLINES
* Based on return economy fare.

H-bomb warning is delayed



Strikes hold up British radar base—the shield that will protect U.S.

Three radar bases will give America vital warning of any missile attack. One is already working. A second is ready to operate. But the third—Britain's contribution—is delayed by strikes. Express Science Reporter CHAPMAN PINCHER takes an on-the-spot look at what is going on.

Fylingdales Moor, East Yorkshire.

I AM standing in the "Frying zone" on Fylingdales Moor—the wide area of grouse land in front of the three 175-ton radar dishes being set up to detect any intercontinental missiles which the Russians might fire at the U.S.

When these dishes, each looking like a bowl-shaped electric fire on a squat stand, are spraying out their searching beams into the sky from North Russia to Poland it will be so dangerous to stand where I am now that the whole area is to be fenced to keep out roaming people and moorland sheep.

The micro-wave energy in the 3,000-mile-range beams will be strong enough to coagulate living tissues.

Special suits

The passageways used by the 400 men who will operate the radars and their electronic computers will be shielded against the rays. Some will wear special suits to reflect the micro-wave energy.

Right now the only energy being generated here is among the workmen, soon to be swelled to 2,000, who seem highly dissatisfied with condi-

tions in the green-hatted encampment.

The joiners walked out last week. Before that it was the welders who struck, and before that the spider-men.

With Mr. Khrushchev getting tough about Berlin, the U.S. over-seers are extremely worried about the delays in setting up this third and final link in their £340 million chain of ballistic missile early warning stations.

LINK No. 1: Built by permission of the Danes at Thule, in Greenland, is already scanning a

wide arc of the polar skies with four king-size radar antennae, each bigger than a football field.

LINK No. 2: At Clear with three similar antennae, will start probing a further fan-shaped area next week.

The stations will detect a missile, compute its speed, and predict its point of impact.

To White House

Such news will be automatically transmitted to an electronic display screen at North American Air Defence Command Headquarters at Colorado Springs, which has a direct "let-em-have-it" line with the White House.

But until Fylingdales—the key station with its more modern gear—is completed the Americans cannot be confident of getting even 15 minutes' warning that rockets

fired from Russia are on the way.

When Fylingdales is ready—possibly by the end of next year if the strikes stop—there will still be no foreseeable possibility of stopping these rockets once they are launched.

Prime purpose of the system, to which Britain is contributing £8,000,000, is to give the Allied H-bombers time to get off the ground before a hail of Russian rockets destroys them.

But to the R.A.F., which is responsible for most of the first retaliatory strike, Fylingdales could give only four and a half minutes' warning that a high-speed missile of the type the Russians might fire at the U.S. is on the way.

Sub. danger

It would give less warning of a low-angle, short-range missile which would be fired at Britain from East German launching sites 600 miles away.

It would give no warning at all against H-bomb missiles launched either at Britain or the U.S. from Russian submarines.

The Russians are building up a big fleet of missile-firing submarines. Four of their prime targets, which could easily be obliterated by small war-heads, must be the ballistic missile early warning stations at Clear, Thule, and Fylingdales Moor, and their nerve centre at Colorado Springs.

As I stand here in the heather and peat now being scarred by the bulldozers, Russian missile submarines may well be repaying our Holy Loch hospitality to the U.S. Polar vessels by patrolling off the Whitley coast, less than 30 seconds away as the missile flies.

Surely Mr. Macmillan should no longer try to hide the fact that President Eisenhower induced him to accept this huge installation solely to protect the U.S. just as he sold the Thor missile bases to the R.A.F.

It almost seems a fitting coincidence that when the three radar dishes are covered with their weatherproofed globes of white plastic, they will look like teed-up golf balls.

(London Express Service).

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



(London Express Service).

LOCAL SUMMIT



"What do you mean 'nothing positive,' we've got another half hour's boozing time on Sundays, ain't we?"

(London Express Service)

This extraordinary Jew who wants to save Eichmann

IN the dusty attics of middle-aged intellectuals, on the unused book-shelves of mellowed Left-wingers, you will often find a slim volume or two in a faded yellow jacket.

They are the products of the Left Book Club, the fashionable Marxist polemics of the 1930s, and they seem denser than the dodo now, far more out of date than Julius Caesar's memoirs.

But the man responsible for them is still very active indeed. Their publisher, 68-year-old Victor Gollancz, is as distinctive as those garish yellow jackets of his.

CAMPAIGN

Now he launches yet another of the conscience-driven campaigns which have filled his remarkable life.

This leading British Jew has written a pamphlet pleading passionately for the life of Adolf Eichmann.

"If the Argentinians would have him," says Gollancz, "I would really like to see the Israelis put him on board a ship and pack him off back there."

To find Gollancz I climbed uncarpeted wooden stairs to a bare, shabby office on the walls of which are glued sundry letters, telegrams, and cuttings, including one very uncomplimentary article from the Sunday Express.

His head is like an ostrich, which has sprouted white hair. He wears a red shirt beneath a well-cut grey suit and tops it with an even redder tie. The consequence of Victor Gollancz has led him, militantly, often intemperately, along a maze of strange paths.

When he was nine, he began arguing religion with his father and ceased to be a practising Jew. During the First World War, he was a military instructor at Repton; he was sacked at the insistence of the War Office, because of his dangerous Bolshevik views.

He chuckled. "I remember the head master, poor little Fisher—you know, the ex-Archbishop of Canterbury—coming to me, so embarrassed, and telling me I'd have to go."

INCONSISTENT?

During the Second World War, he combined work for the Jewish victims of the Nazis with opposition to the policies of unconditional surrender against the Germans.

After the war he sent food parcels to Germany. "People think I'm inconsistent," he says. "But I'm not. My ideas haven't changed. The chief of them is that I'm immensely sorry for the wicked."

The wicked he has been publicly sorry for include Nazis and murderers; we are all, he

I AM IMMENSELY SORRY FOR THE WICKED'

by Anthony Lejeune

believes, in some measure responsible for them. "What made me a pacifist," he explains, "was hearing Hitler. I thought such violence could only be met by its opposite."

He has supported these views with innumerable letters and rallies and speeches; campaigns against the death penalty, appeals for the South African treason trial prisoners, aid for Arab refugees, support for nuclear disarmament—a profusion of benevolence which some people find almost intolerable.

SUCCESS

He has ruthlessly used his firm, his friends, and every other instrument which came to hand as weapons for whatever happened to be his favourite cause of the moment.

He has never divided his life into compartments: business, politics, religion.

As a business man, in spite of that shabby office, he has been a roaring success. But Gollancz the publisher is also Gollancz the political animal—"A Christian socialist," he insists. "I was never a Marxist."

After the Left Book Club there are the "Common Sense" books, about mental health, and maternity hospitals, and philosophy.

The change from Marxist polemics ("Well, yes, I do believe in a lot of Marx's economic ideas") to sober social criticism is significant. "The Labour Party has lost its idealism," Gollancz says. "Nowadays, instead of standing for internationalism and peace and genuine freedom, they're simply appealing, like the Tories, to people's avarice."

Ever since those first doubts when he was nine years old, Gollancz has been moved by higher promptings. Neither wholly a Jew nor wholly a Christian, he is unquestionably a religious man.

I asked him if he kept any religious observances nowadays. "Yes," he said, "though you may think them odd. I cross myself when I feel myself in the presence of great evil. I sometimes wake up in the night remembering the concentration camps I saw; then I cross myself and I find I can go back to sleep."

"And I like to say the Jewish blessings, which are very beautiful. At dawn, for instance. And I'm particularly fond of one you say when you meet an ugly or deformed person."

MIXTURE

Gollancz is a strange mixture of tough and soft, of generous and intolerant. If he sent me a contract I would read the small print with a large magnifying glass.

But if I needed real help there is no one I would go to more confidently.

Whenever I think of him now, whenever I see those endlessly diverse campaigning letters he writes to the newspapers, I shall remember that Jewish blessing he likes so much.

"Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who varied the forms of Thy creation."

(London Express Service).

ATOM SHELTER UNDER DESERT

FIRST UNDERGROUND SCHOOL COULD HOUSE A 'TOWN'

New York.

IN the dust-choked, searing heart of New Mexico's desert country, the United States is building its first underground school. Designed to accommodate 500 students, the pioneer project is being carried out in a small town near the vital American air base at Roswell—a No. 1 target in any nuclear war.

The school will provide safety from deadly radioactive fallout for a township of 2,000 people. When it is finished at the end of the year, it will be ready to serve as a completely self-sufficient civil defence shelter. In the event of a national emergency, the unit will be able

to carry on for at least two weeks without any outside help. It will provide food, medical care, and protection for its 2,000 inhabitants.

When the school opens to its first pupils next January, it also

will begin a long-range study of the effect on children of life in a sunless, windowless world—a remote, air-conditioned world that is removed from the normal mainstream of living.

Tests on pupils

Frequent tests will be made of the reactions of students and teaching staff to their abnormal environment. Results of these studies will help the government to decide whether or not to plan similar schools for other strategic spots throughout the country.

The underground school, which will cost nearly 500,000 dollars (£178,500), will be a one-storey structure approximately 10ft. high. The roof will be six feet below ground level, and approaches to it will resemble those leading to the London Underground system.

(London Express Service).

Britain's trade with New Zealand 1960

Exports to U.K.

Total production

Wool	£33m.	£105m.
Meat	£50m.	£78m.
Butter	£40m.	£45m.
Cheese	£17m.	£19m.
Other exports	£16m.	£55m.

WHY NEW ZEALAND FEARS COMMON MARKET? (London Express Service).

Batsmen fail on unusually lively Lord's wicket ENGLAND OFF TO BAD START

Fast bowlers dominate County Cricket matches

London, June 22. While fast bowlers were dominating the second Test match at Lord's today, pace men also had the upper hand in several of the English County Cricket matches.

At Edgbaston, Birmingham, scene of the first Test, the speed attacks of Warwickshire and Kent were in complete control of the proceedings.

Kent's Dave Hallyard had a hostile 115-minute spell this morning, claiming six for 29 and altogether eight for 60 as Warwickshire struggled to total 135. The other two wickets went to Alan Brown, who opened the Kent attack with Hallyard.

Kent were added for 110 in their second innings, with the Warwickshire pace trio of Roland Thompson, John Bannister and Tom Cartwright capturing all the wickets. Thompson had figures of five for 57.

The Surrey speed attack of former Test man Peter Loader, Dave Gibson and Dave Sydenham, was also dominant at Guildford, capturing all 10 wickets in putting Sussex out for 182.

But it was spin bowling that proved the downfall of County champions, Yorkshire. They were shot out for 121 in their second innings at Bristol, Gloucestershire, who were 23 for two in their second innings at the close tonight and must bat tomorrow for the three runs they need for victory.

The man who did most of the damage was off-spinner David Allen, who was dropped by England after playing in the first Test. He captured five Yorkshire wickets for 47 runs in just over 20 overs.

Yorkshire's grip on the Championship is now definitely not so firm. Only rain can now save them from their second defeat of the season.

Closing scores

Close of play scores in today's matches were:

At Guildford: Surrey 222 for six declared and 80 for five, Sussex 182 (R. Langridge 49).

At Westfield: Essex 349 and 203 for five (G. Smith 71), Nottinghamshire 223 (J. Clay 46).

At Taunton: Cambridge University 230 for three declared and 182 for six (E. Craig 92, R. Thomson 47), Somerset 205 for six declared (J. Atkinson 74, E. Roe 68, C. Greenham 63).

At Northampton: Northamptonshire 220 and 91 for three, Glamorgan 315 for six declared (J. Prescote 109, B. Hedges 134 not out).

At Hockley: Leicestershire 140 and 119 for four, Hampshire 130 (H. Horton 134, D. Shackleton 42, J. Savage six for 66).

At Birmingham: Kent 212 and 140 (R. Thompson five for 57), Warwickshire 135 (D. Hallyard eight for 60), and 65 for five.

Results

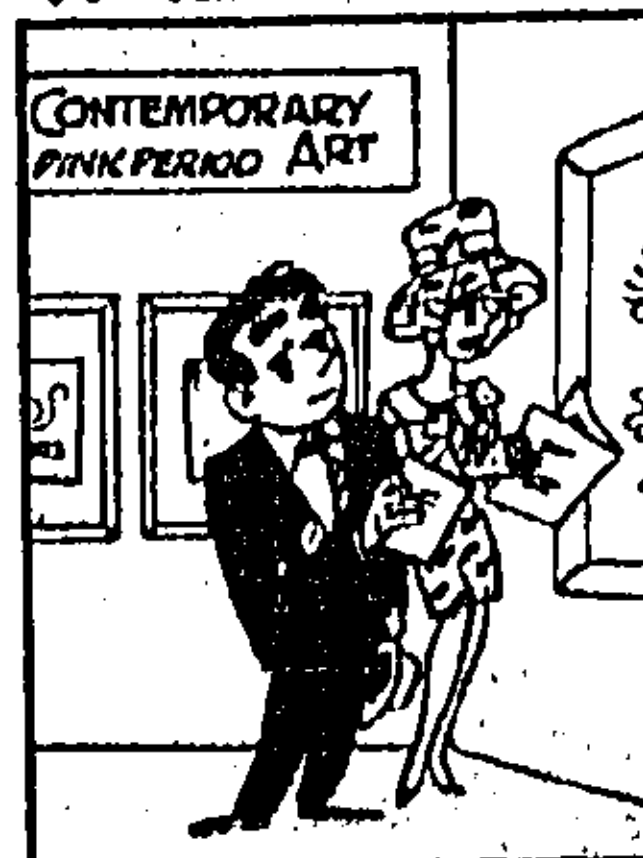
Results in today's matches were:

At Worcester: Worcestershire beat Oxford University by an innings and one run. Oxford University 63 and 98 (C. Drybrough 50), Worcestershire 173 for seven declared.

At Chesterfield: Derbyshire beat Lancashire by an innings and 141 runs. Lancashire 60 and 123 (T. Eyre five for 40).



THE GAMBOLS



But strike back by taking two wickets for 42 after being all out for 206

London, June 22.

England's batsmen failed on an unusually lively wicket on the first day of the second Test at Lord's here today, and they were all out for 206.

However, Freddie Trueman and Brian Statham, their fast bowlers, struck back when Australia began their innings, and two wickets fell for only six runs. At the close Australia were 42 for two—164 behind England with eight wickets to fall.

The pitch, which was expected to favour the batsmen, proved to have life and pace, and the fast bowlers were able to make the ball come through at varying heights.

Alan Davidson, fast left-arm bowler, struck magnificently for Australia. He troubled all the batsmen and ended with an analysis of five for 42.

Raman Subba Row, who opened the England innings, batted well for 48, but nine wickets were down for 107 before Trueman (25) and Statham (11 not out) added 39 in a fighting last-wicket stand.

Despite the help the bowlers got from the wicket, England's batting fell short of the standard expected. Pullar, Dexter and Barrington were all put to bad shots.

Davidson and McKenzie, who opened the bowling for Australia, soon showed there was plenty of pace in the pitch, and neither Subba Row nor Pullar looked comfortable. Pullar should have been out in Davidson's fourth over, when Burge dropped an easy catch at point.

But only 26 runs were on the board when Pullar was out.

Ken Barrington never looked comfortable, and had made only four runs when he edged Davidson to Mackay at second slip. Davidson hit McKenzie for four off three consecutive balls, and was out off the fourth. He could not get out of the way of a bumper and was caught at the wicket.

Ray Illingworth and John Murray held up the Australians' progress for a while, but the sternest resistance came from Freddie Trueman and Brian Statham in their fighting last-wicket stand of 39.

Davidson was Australia's hero, but he owed much to his pace-bowling colleagues. Graham McKenzie and Frank Mitchell, in their first Test, got the important wicket of Cowdrey, and did better than his figures of one for 81 suggest.

England struck back quickly. In Statham's second over Colin McDonald hit McKenzie for four off three balls, and the close that whipped in late. This gave Statham his 200th Test wicket.

Australia were then five for one, and only a single later. Bobby Simpson, promoted in the order because of his experience as an opener, touched a lifting ball from Trueman and gave a catch to Illingworth in the gully.

Bill Lawry, joined by the captain, Neil Harvey, lost no opportunity of making scoring strokes. He had some fortunate escapes, but with the field in an attacking position, runs came freely. The fifth ball of the last over hit Lawry a painful blow on the hand, but he survived, and at the close was 32 out of a total of 42 for two.—REUTERS.

Row, Dexter out
England looked to be building up a good position until just before lunch when Subba Row was leg-before to the accurate Mackay, and then Dexter pushed an easy catch to McKenzie.

Three wickets had fallen for 87.

Collin Cowdrey and Peter May, who was making a return to Test matches after a long lay-off due to illness and injury, faced a heavy responsibility, but their stand did not prosper. Davidson trapped May into touching one outside the off-stump and Groub held an easy catch. May hit three fours, but did little else during a steady half an hour.

Ken Barrington never looked comfortable, and had made only four runs when he edged Davidson to Mackay at second slip. Davidson hit McKenzie for four off three consecutive balls, and was out off the fourth. He could not get out of the way of a bumper and was caught at the wicket.

Ray Illingworth and John Murray held up the Australians' progress for a while, but the sternest resistance came from Freddie Trueman and Brian Statham in their fighting last-wicket stand of 39.

Davidson was Australia's hero, but he owed much to his pace-bowling colleagues. Graham McKenzie and Frank Mitchell, in their first Test, got the important wicket of Cowdrey, and did better than his figures of one for 81 suggest.

England struck back quickly. In Statham's second over Colin McDonald hit McKenzie for four off three balls, and the close that whipped in late. This gave Statham his 200th Test wicket.

Australia were then five for one, and only a single later. Bobby Simpson, promoted in the order because of his experience as an opener, touched a lifting ball from Trueman and gave a catch to Illingworth in the gully.

Bill Lawry, joined by the captain, Neil Harvey, lost no opportunity of making scoring strokes. He had some fortunate escapes, but with the field in an attacking position, runs came freely. The fifth ball of the last over hit Lawry a painful blow on the hand, but he survived, and at the close was 32 out of a total of 42 for two.—REUTERS.

TEST SCORES FIRST DAY

FIRST INNINGS

England
G. Pullar b Davidson 11
R. Subba Row lbw Mackay 48
E. R. Dexter c McKenzie b 27
M. C. Cowdrey c Groub b 10
J. T. Murray lbw Mackay 13
P. B. H. May 17
Davidson 17
K. F. Barrington c Mackay b 4
Davidson 4
R. Illingworth b Mission 13
J. T. Murray lbw Mackay 18
G. A. R. Lock c Groub b 5
F. S. Trueman b Davidson 25
J. B. Statham not out 11
Extras 11
Total 200

Fall of wickets: 1-29, 2-87, 3-87, 4-111, 5-115, 6-127, 7-150, 8-164, 9-167.

Bowling analysis
Davidson 24.3 6 42 5
McKenzie 26 7 61 1
Mission 10 48 2
Mackay 12 3 24 2

Australia
W. Lawry not out 32
C. C. McDonald b Statham 4
R. B. Simpson c Illingworth 1
b Trueman 0
R. N. Harvey not out 0
Extras 0
Total (for two wickets) 42

Fall of wickets: 1-5, 2-6, 3-10, 4-19, 5-23, 6-23, 7-23, 8-23, 9-23.

Bowling to date
Statham 8 3 19 1
Trueman 7 1 23 1

Assured of a 7,000 crowd
Tokyo, June 22.

Promoters of the King's Cup world flyweight boxing title match today said 60 per cent of the tickets had already been sold.

Thailand's Pong Kinsapet will meet Japan's 13-year-old southpaw, Mitunori Seki, here on June 27, at the covered Kokugikan Sumo Arena which has a seating capacity for 12,000.—REUTERS.

Chess
By LEONARD BARDEN

Although the Giuoco Piano is outmoded among masters, who consider it too drawish, its niceties still trip up inexperienced amateurs. Here is an example from an American postal game (Fellner v. Baucroft). 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 K1-KB3, K1-KB3; 3 B-B3, B-B3; 4 P-B3, P-B3; 5 P-K4, P-K4; 6 P-K4, P-K4; 7 K1-KP is the only good move here; 8 P-KB1, K1-KB3; 9 Castles, K1-KB1; 10 P-K4, BXP; 11 K1-KB1, BXP; 12 P-K4, P-KB3; 13 K1-KP, R-KK1; 14 QXR ch, K-R1; 15 B-KK1(5) Resigns, for if 15... QXB; 16 Q-KB3 mate, or 15... PxB; 16 Q-KB3 mate.

Solution No. 552: 1 Q-Q3 (waiting), K-Q4; 2 Q-K1P, or 1... K-BP; 2 Q-B3, or 1... K-Q5; 2 Q-B3, or 1... K-B5; 2 K1-K16, "Star-pattern" theme of King's escape squares.

Shrewd campaigner
Similar thoughts prompted dynamic little Luis Ayala of Chile to abandon his usual European tour this year—he beat Pietrangeli and Fraser to win the Italian title in 1959—and splash out \$400 on a stay in Los Angeles, training with the big boys, Pancho Gonzales and Segura.

Ayala is a shrewd tennis campaigner. Training with the big boys, Pancho Gonzales and Segura, he has been successful in his Wimbledon bid.

Ambassadors of Football contest

Following are the standings in the Hongkong Ambassadors of Football contest after yesterday's voting:

SENIOR TEAM	JUNIOR TEAM
Kung Wah-Kit (Police) 13,128	Wong Sze-keung (Wah Yan III) 3,165
Ho Cheung-yau (SCAA) 12,462	Chan Yin-sun (Salween) 17,254
Ko Po-keung (Tung Wah) 10,956	Yung Chiu-suen (St. Louis) 5,560
R. North (Hongkong Club) 1,621	Chan Kwai-wing (La Salle) 4,929
Lau Kin-chung (SCAA) 1,163	Chan Lai-wo (Hong Kong) 4,599
Wong Chi-keung (SCAA) 871	Chan Pak-ling (La Salle) 3,915
Wong Chi-keung (SCAA) 751	Yu Chun-hong (Queen's) 3,803
Yiu Cheuk-yin (Tung Wah) 503	Cheung Kwok-hing (Elizabeth) 3,263
Cheung Siu-keung (Police) 500	Tse Kam-Kit (Salween) 3,237
Mok Chun-wah (SCAA) 492	Tsang Cheuk-wah (Clement) 3,161
Chow Shiu-hung (ICMB) 491	Ko Hon-shung (Wah Yan III) 3,104



ALAN DAVIDSON... hero of the day with bowling figures of five for 42.

WIMBLEDON PREVIEW (2)

ROD LAVER CAN MAKE IT THIRD TIME LUCKY

By JOHN COTTRELL

There are 128 players in the Wimbledon Men's Singles and in my view only four of them can be regarded as outstanding challengers for the title—three Australians, Neale Fraser, Rod Laver and Roy Emerson, and one Italian, Nicola Pietrangeli.

In a second group I bracket Dennis Ralston, Chile, McKelvey and Roy Emerson (United States); Jan-Erik Lundquist and Ulf Schmidt (Sweden); Bobby Wilson (Britain); Luis Ayala (Chile); Ramanathan Krishnan (India) and Manuel Santana (Spain) as players who can cause plenty of upsets but who lack either the class or the consistency to attain the highest peak in amateur lawn tennis.

Not 'vintage crop'
Let's face it—this is not a vintage Wimbledon crop and the strong possibility of yet another all-Australian final does not excite the imagination, so often have these three Australians met over the past few years.

Australians have taken no fewer than eleven of the twelve places in the last six Wimbledon men's singles finals and while this is a superb achievement for one nation, indeed unique in modern times, there is no denying that it makes for monotony.

Monopolies are bad for sport and the Australians' supremacy has equally taken much of the attraction out of the Davis Cup.

Their stranglehold on the world's major grass court competitions and the Davis Cup is remarkable when one considers that in the past nine years they have sacrificed three whole Davis Cup teams to the professional ranks with the departure of Sedgman and McGregor, Head and Rosewall, and Rose, Cooper and Anderson.

Thailand's Pong Kinsapet will meet Japan's 13-year-old southpaw, Mitunori Seki, here on June 27, at the covered Kokugikan Sumo Arena which has a seating capacity for 12,000.—REUTERS.

Help from Kramer
But more recently Jack Kramer's flourishes with the cheque book have worked in favour of Australia's amateur tennis. By removing the threat of Peruvian-born Alex Olmedo, 1959 Wimbledon champion, he left the way clear for the Australians to monopolise the Centre Court again.

Last season three world-class players—Earl "Butch" Buchholz, Barry Mackay and Andrea Gimeno—looked like providing tough opposition to the Australians. Indeed, Buchholz seemed certain of defeating Fraser at Wimbledon until he was stricken with cramp.

Kramer has since removed all three from the amateur ranks as well as Danielescu, Kurt Nielsen (twice Wimbledon finalist), Mike Davies (Britain) and Robert Haillet (France).

Now only one tennis giant presents a major obstacle in the seeding. Like Wimbledon, Wimbledon singles title—the burly, artistic Nicola Pietrangeli, who defeated Laver in the Italian final this season.

Pietrangeli was all set to turn professional last December. Then, flustered with Italy's success in reaching the Davis Cup Challenge Round, he had second thoughts. The amateur opposition wasn't so tough after all—why he might even win Wimbledon himself.

Similar thoughts prompted dynamic little Luis Ayala of Chile to abandon his usual European tour this year—he beat Pietrangeli and Fraser to win the Italian title in 1959—and splash out \$400 on a stay in Los Angeles, training with the big boys, Pancho Gonzales and Segura.

Ayala is a shrewd tennis campaigner. Training with the big boys, Pancho Gonzales and Segura, he has been successful in his Wimbledon bid.

in 1959. Olmedo, however, had youth and strength on his side.

Ayala can perform some giant-killing acts at Wimbledon this year, but I don't see him going all the way. His modest reach is a handicap even for this fleet-footed, hard-working performer.

Ayala, after that, ever, still strikes me as being the most dangerous challenger outside the Big Four. He has fairly regularly reached the fourth round and has caused plenty of red faces among the seeding committee.

His most sensational win came in 1957 when, unseeded, he dismissed No. 3 seed Ham Richardson in the second round. The previous year, unseeded, he defeated No. 7 seed Kurt Nielsen, and in 1959 he reached the last eight, going out to the ultimate champion Olmedo.

No U.S. challengers
For once I cannot see the Americans providing the major challenge to Australians at Wimbledon. Ralston, unseeded winner with Rafael Osuna (Mexico) of last year's Wimbledon men's doubles, has tremendous promise which, at 18, he has yet to fulfil.

Temperamental Charles "Chuck" McKelvey has the build and power game of a Tony Trabert—but not the same control. Big-serving Roy Emerson has yet to impress at Wimbledon where last year he went out in the first round to Nielsen.

Wilson, who gave champion Ashley Cooper his narrowest escape in 1959, can be inspired to the greatest heights and the Australians would do well to expect him. Also this elusive inspiration rarely comes on more than one or two days of the Wimbledon fortnight.

Krishnan of India is essentially a hard court player and, despite his superbly graceful style and economy of effort, his game cannot withstand the fiercest Australian brand of power tennis on the lightning Wimbledon grass. Similarly, the strategy of Santana, now champion of France, is basically reserved for the slow hard courts.

The Swedes Lundquist and Schmidt may cause some upsets in the seeding. Like Wimbledon, Schmidt can turn on tremendous power tennis—but they have yet to sustain it day in and day out.

The 'Big Four'
So the Big Four remain. Can the Australians stay on top? There are signs that the relentless Australian tennis machine is beginning to creak after the fantastic strain placed upon it.

In the past two years, Fraser, Laver and Emerson have carried a burden unequalled in tennis history. When regaining the Davis Cup in 1959 they played as many as five Cup ties in Mexico, Canada, Cuba, Italy and India—within seven weeks.

Then there has been the non-stop globe-trotting tour of tournaments, on a scale unapproached by any other national team, and the successful defence of the Davis Cup. It is a measure of their strength that all the major grass court meetings of last year were fought out between left-handers Fraser and Laver.

This year Emerson has come into the top reckoning by winning the Australian Championships. Fraser, who withdrew with knee trouble and in the final Emerson defeated Laver

the ten best players in the world.

1-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4. Fraser, at 27 the veteran of the trio, has suffered most from the severe physical demands of such long campaigns. Knee trouble...two operations for varicose veins...attacks of cramp...all have interfered with his progress.

As a result, Fraser has suffered a number of defeats since last year's Wimbledon—against Pierre Darmon (France), two-seeded Bob Howe (Australia), Bob Hewitt (Australia), Ljo Pimental (Venezuela), Ron Holmberg (United States), Marcel Santana (Spain) and this month Osamu Ishiguro (Japan).

Not at peak form
Too much significance can be attached to such defeats for the Australians are renowned for easing up in lesser tournaments and reserving their big guns for the major occasion. The fact remains, however, that Neale Fraser had no grass court tennis between last December and mid-June and that he is not yet back to his peak.

In the circumstances, I cannot favour him as a contender for the title of younger and fitter men to retain his hard-won Wimbledon title.

Nor can I favour Pietrangeli. The path of such a refined player is fraught with perils in Wimbledon's rugged test of endurance as well as skill. His game, which allows so small a margin for error can bring glorious moments for the connoisseur but it is so hard to sustain day after day against unrelenting power play.

Though Pietrangeli reached last year's Wimbledon semi-finals, he has also had his sudden deaths, going out in the first rounds of 1957 and 1959 to Krishnan and Buchholz respectively. On the latter occasion he was No. 3 seed.

Also his failure against the Australians on grass is inescapable. Laver beat him in five sets at the last Wimbledon, and again in the Davis Cup, though Pietrangeli did then score a win over a below-peak Fraser.

Favourites
So Laver and Emerson are my favourites. They have met many times over the past year and, with the scores just about even, there is little to choose between them.

But 22-year-old Laver, Wimbledon runner-up for the past two years, has often revealed that rare genius for finding hidden reserves of energy and skill at a time of crisis and for that reason I take him to be third time lucky in a Wimbledon men's singles final.

Finally, a note on absent friends. This year, Fraser will be the only past Wimbledon champion in the men's singles field, for after years of hard endeavour those great favourites, Drummy and Patty, are giving the event a miss.

Somehow Wimbledon will not seem the same—though the elegant Patty will still grace the doubles events and, of course, 62-year-old Jean Borotra, now President of the French International Tennis Federation, will fight on in the doubles.

And once again, as the field becomes weaker than ever before, there is the tantalising hope that next month's International Federation meeting will make the last of the all-amateur Wimbledon Championships and open the Doherty Gates to the professionals, who have the ten best players in the world.

PRINCES OF SPORT

A royal occasion at Wimbledon but—the Duke refused to play on the Centre Court

By JOHN COTTRELL

Sales of strawberries and cream soared at the stately All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club in the summer of 1926. It was Jubilee Wimbledon—an occasion of remembrance, intense public interest, high society and fashion.

Lawn tennis was one of the lesser attractions of the day. Besides the bronzed, handsome athletes and the frills and furbelows of the ladies, there was the spectacle of a grand parade of 31 former champions, welcomed by King George V and Queen Mary, on a crimson carpet spread over the immaculate green turf of the Centre Court.

Everyone of tennis fame was there—from the earliest surviving champion, F. H.adow (1870) to young Jean Borotra, champion of 1924. Miss Maud Watson, first woman champion of 1884 was present; so was the immortal Lottie Dod, youngest-ever champion at the age of 15.

And, of course, there was the incomparable title-holder Suzanne Lenglen, who unfortunately offended the royal visitors by delaying 40 minutes and finally scratching from her scheduled third-round singles match.

The Royal debut

Yet the 50th anniversary of Wimbledon was memorable not so much for its colourful array of champions as for the appearance of a lean, southwark player whose highest tennis distinction had been a half-share of the R.A.F. doubles championship.

Among entries for the men's doubles event he was listed as H.R.H. The Duke of York—the only instance of a member of the Royal House competing at Wimbledon.

The Wimbledon committee were delighted that the future King of England had entered with his Air Force partner, Wing Commander (later Group Captain Sir Louis) Greig. They wanted them to play their opening match before a packed Centre Court crowd.

Wisely, the Duke insisted that he and Greig should be treated as an ordinary pair and eventually the match was allotted to No. 2 court. Meanwhile, outside the ground, the ticket touts were offering seats at £25 each for the tournament.

The Royal debut at Wimbledon was, alas, doomed to be painfully brief. For the first round, the Duke and Sir Louis were drawn against former doubles champions, H. Roper Barrett and A. W. Gore.

After the match had been postponed a day by a heavy storm, the young King-to-be, a shy, retiring person, took the court before stands packed with fashionably dressed women in their huge, cloche hats and waisted dresses. In the VIP enclosure sat the Duchess of York (now the Queen Mother) wearing a helmet-shaped hat with flowers.

A lot of nonsense

Though it was 17 years since they had won the Wimbledon title, veterans Gore and Roper Barrett were much too strong for the former Air Force champions. Both had been Wimbledon singles finalists in their day, Gore winning the title three times, and now they triumphed 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

A great deal of nonsense is talked these days about the Duke's defeat, or else the subject is discreetly avoided altogether as though it were a distasteful, embarrassing affair which ardent royalists prefer not to remember.

Mention of this unique Wimbledon appearance is even omitted from the otherwise comprehensive "official biography" of King George VI, though his success as an R.A.F. tennis player is dealt with in detail.

The truth

The legend persists that the late King was embittered by that first-round defeat. For only a few years ago, a leading British tennis official said: "Gore and Barrett made him (the Duke) look very foolish, and it is said that he never forgave the committee. He never once went again to Wimbledon. Whether the Queen is following that unfortunate example we don't know."

What is the truth about the match, played before packed stands on Wimbledon's No. 2 court, on June 24, 1926? Was the future King humiliated and embittered?

No. The Duke and Sir Louis were not, in fact, nearly so badly beaten as has been suggested. Certainly, their performance gave no cause for personal shame.

The Duke was clearly suffering from nerves on the big day, but he displayed some strong strokes. His reliable service and powerful overhead smash were particularly impressive. As usual, it was his left-handed service

which earned him the most points. His positional play was without serious fault, and quickly following his service to the net he punched home low volleys with firm precision. He also slugged in a number of hefty winners with his severe forehand drive.

The Duke's backhand, normally a strong feature of his game, was not working so well however, and soon his opponents probably concentrated on this weaker wing. He was also puzzled occasionally by the slow-spinning service of Barrett whose subtle deliveries contrasted sharply with the hard-driving game of his partner.

Enjoyed the game

But let no one imagine that the Duke was to look foolish. Given a more reasonable draw, he and his partner might well have reached the third round stage of the Wimbledon doubles.

After the match, Greig explained: "I was confusing to play against two players of such different pace. Gore hits hard and Barrett softly. We did our best."

And the Duke? He remarked that he had thoroughly enjoyed the game.

Of course, he was disappointed. But he was the kind of sportsman who blamed no one but himself for defeat.

As for talk about a royal boycott of Wimbledon, this is entirely false. The Duke DID visit Wimbledon again—in 1947, when he watched American Jack Kramer win the men's singles. The Queen has also been to Wimbledon and, like her father and grandfather before her, she became patron of the L.T.A.

The fact is that the late King always enjoyed playing tennis, at any level, more than watching the game. In younger days, when living at White Lodge, Richmond, he had the private tennis courts renovated and often played with his future Queen before breakfast. He said it was a shame of which he could never become tired.

As a boy, he was easily discouraged by defeat and was liable to lose his temper. But by 1920, the year in which he and Greig won the R.A.F. doubles championship, his control and fighting spirit were clearly apparent.

In the R.A.F. singles, he won two three-set matches after losing the first set in each and reached the semi-finals where he was defeated by Greig. In the semi-finals of the doubles, he and Greig won their third set after being 1-4 down in games.

This was the Duke's proudest moment in sport and he wrote to his father in Edinburgh: "In the doubles we both nearly collapsed from fatigue. I don't think I have ever played so well in my life, and I did not lose my head at the critical moment which was very lucky."

In later years, the Duke played lawn tennis during overseas trips. On tour of Australia he played against former Wimbledon champion Sir Norman Brookes—also a left-hander.

On the Buckingham Palace courts, he often played three sets against world champion Bill Tilden, rated by many experts as the greatest player of all time.

Other sports

Although lawn tennis was his first love, the late King George VI had many other sporting interests. He loved riding and horse racing, played golf and aquash, was a crack shot and keen fisherman, and followed soccer and rugby with genuine interest.

As a horse-owner, his most successful season was 1942, when his Big Game won the 2,000 Guineas and Sun Chariot won the 1,000 Guineas, Oaks and St Leger.

As a golfer, he excelled with drives of 300 yards or more—a stroke he used to practise daily on a specially prepared tee laid out on one of the royal lawns. And in 1930 he was made captain of the Royal and Ancient of St Andrews.

It is a curious fact that, despite poor physique and health, George VI was never interested in more sports than any English king before him. He played sport as he reigned—with courage and conscientious endeavour rather than natural aptitude for the task.

Richard Nixon as America's next Baseball Commissioner?

New York, June 22.

There is talk in baseball circles that Ford Frick may resign his \$65,000-a-year job as Commissioner of Baseball before the end of his second term which expires on September 20, 1965.

Says Frick: "I have no immediate plans to retire but I do not propose to work until I drop in my tracks. If I remain to the end of my contract it would carry me beyond the age that I think a man should work. But as of now I've got lots of pep."

The names most frequently discussed as possible successors to the Commissioner-ship are former Vice-president Richard M. Nixon; Judge Robert C. Cannon of Milwaukee; Joe Cronin, President of the American League; and Warren Giles, President of the National League.

Current problems

Baseball men think Frick will not want to step aside until baseball's current headaches are further along to solution. These are:

• The expansion of the Major League. The American League went to 10 teams this year, the National goes to 10 next year.

• The wild bidding for untied young players through the bonus system, with offers to teen-agers of \$100,000 and more.

• Legislation to protect the reserve clause and remove the threat of Anti-trust action.

Frick was born on December 19, 1884, and thus would be close to 71 if he remained to the end of his second seven-year term. He is reputed to be eligible any time for a pension of \$30,000 per year or more.

Frick, then President of the National League, was 57 when he succeeded Commissioner A. B. (Happy) Chandler, and the supposition is strong that baseball would probably seek as young a man to succeed him.

This would seem to rule out Giles, who is 65, and was a strong contender for the Commissioner-ship when Frick won out.

Baseball would probably welcome a national figure such as Nixon, because of the complexity of its problems. These include, in addition to the immediate ones with which Frick is contending, how to cope with television, which brings in big revenues but hurts the gate, and what to do with the Minor Leagues where attendance is withering.

But Nixon probably would not consider the job if he still has ambitions in national politics.

Cronin, born on Oct. 21, 1900, had a distinguished career as a Major League player and manager at the Boston Red Sox, spanning 1920-1945 in active competition. If elected, he would be the first man from Major League diamonds to become Commissioner.

Youngest

Judge Cannon is now Attorney for the Major League players. He is the youngest of those most frequently mentioned for the job, having been born on June 10, 1917. The first Commissioner, Kenesaw Landis, was a Federal Judge, so there is precedent in looking at the bench for a Commissioner.—AP.

TRANSCORDER Tape Recorder

Smallest battery, AO and car battery operation
TRANSCORDER tape recorder
6 3/4" x 6 1/2" x 1 1/2" 3.92 lbs.

2 speeds 3.75 and 1.875.

2 tracks.

Recording and playback time up to 1.10 hr.

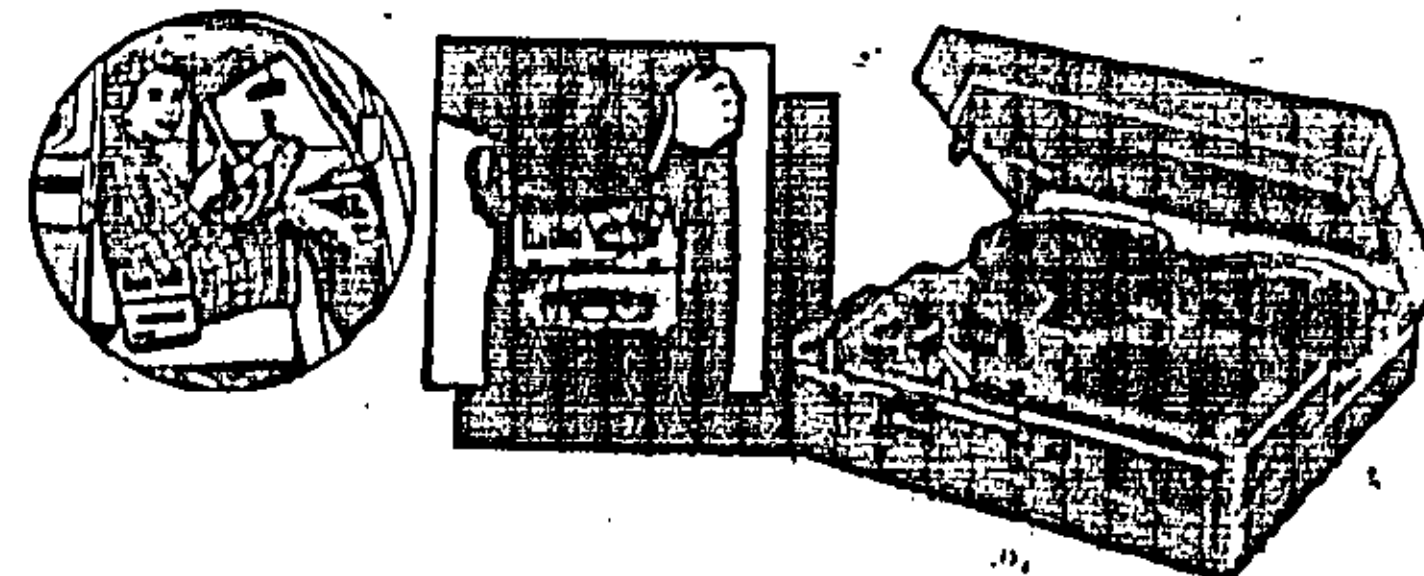
Frequency response 200 to 7000 cps. at 3.75 lbs.

V.U. meter for record level

Battery meter checking battery condition

Remote control for typist.

Recording telephone conversation.



HK\$495.00

OBTAINABLE AT ALL DEALERS

Sole Agents:

CHINA RADIO & ELECTRICAL CO.

192 & 723 Nathan Road, Tel. 63460, 67159 & 68111
Kowloon, H.K.

Four D. Jones BY MADDOCKS



THE BLINDFOLDED EXECUTION PARTY



HELLO, YES SIR, THE TRAITOR HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED



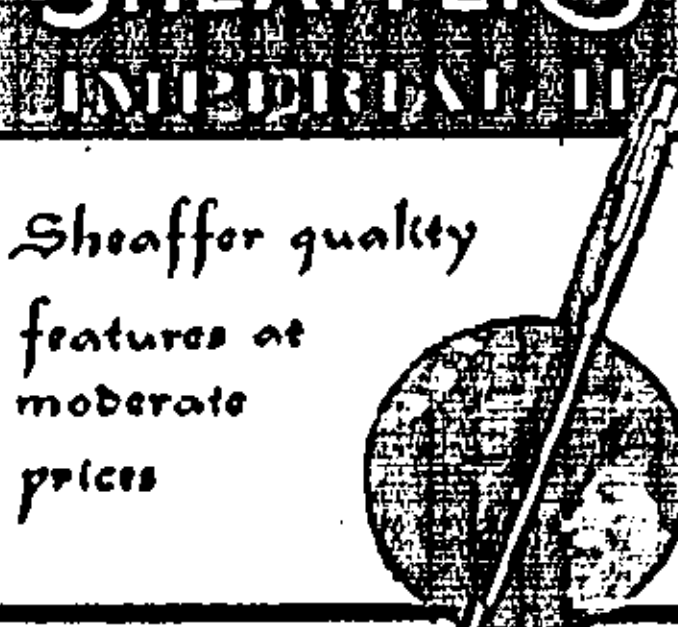
SPLENDID SPLENDID SO ENDS THE CANDY FLOSS PLOT



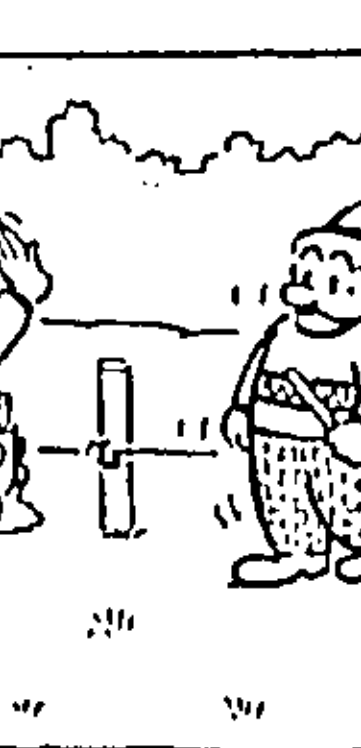
MEANWHILE JONES HAS WALKED AWAY FROM HIS EXECUTION TO A RUBBISH DUMP TO UNITE



SHEAFFERS IMPERIAL II



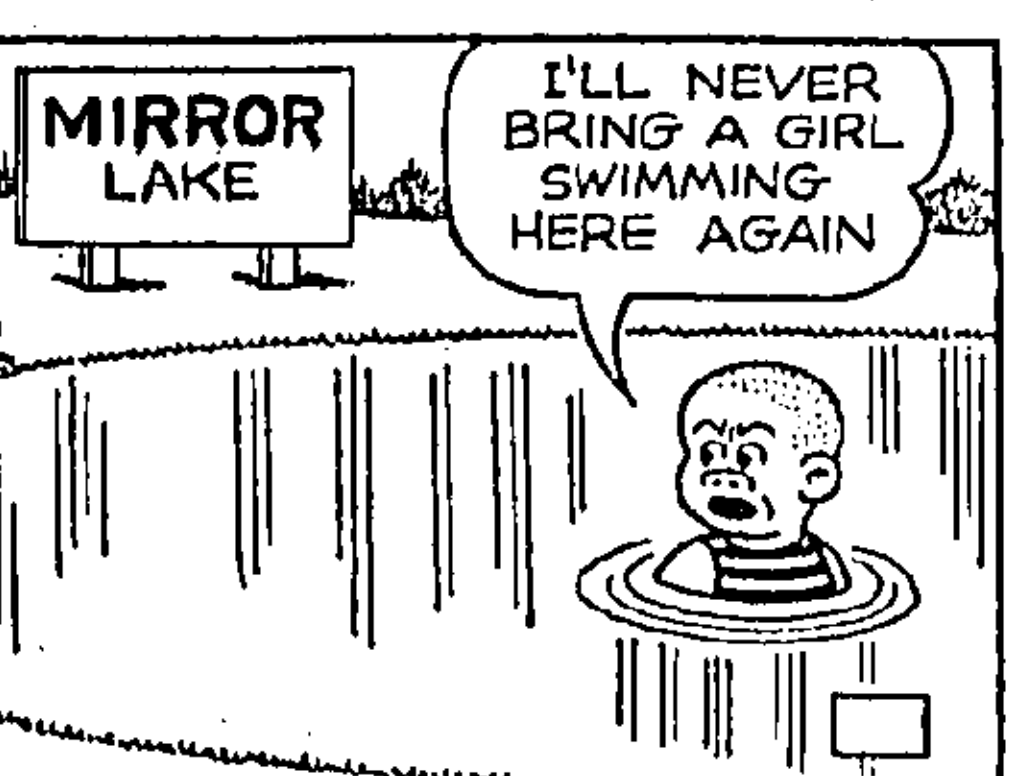
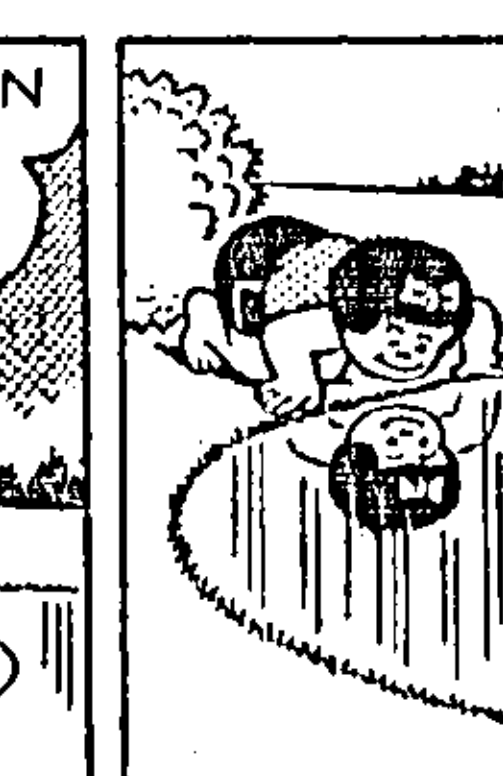
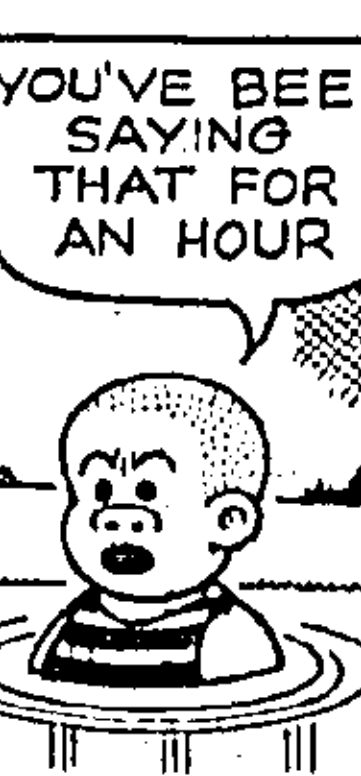
FERD'NAND



By Mik



NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

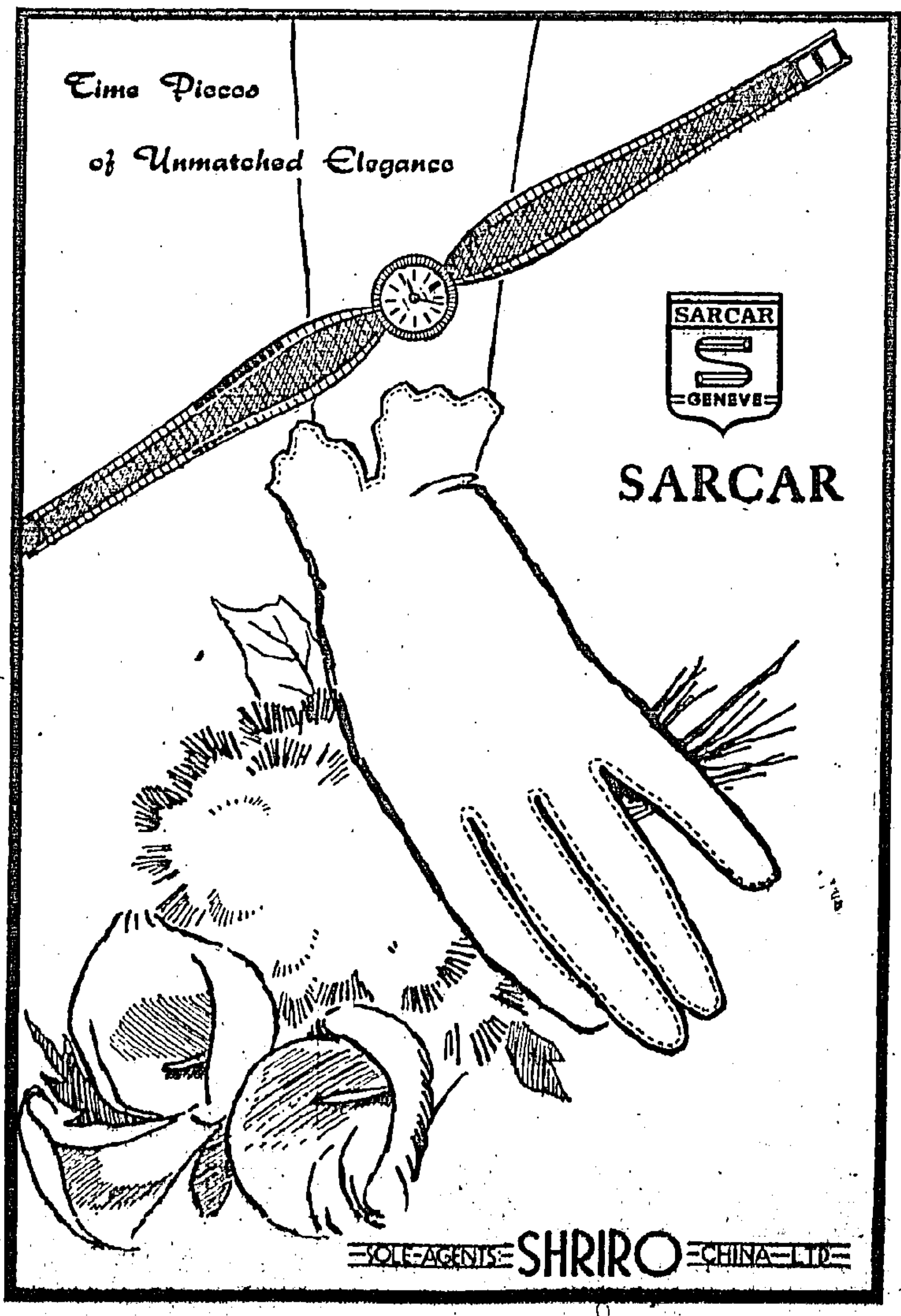
You'll Like



BRICK BRADFORD



By Paul Norris



SILENTBLOC LTD.
FLEXIBLE BEARINGS, FLEXIBLE
COUPLINGS, ENGINE MOUNTINGS
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
208 Chartered Bank Building, Tel. 27789

CHINA MAIL

Page 10

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1961.

SHEAFFER'S
IMPERIAL II
Sheaffer quality features
at moderate prices

PICTORIAL PARADE



Don Jaime de Mora y Aragon, brother of Queen Fabiola of Belgium, plays and sings one of his songs to members of his fan club in Berlin. The Spanish play-boy is very popular in Germany, and is shortly to take a part in a German film.

2 HAWKERS FINED FOR RECEIVING STOLEN CIGARETTES FROM BOYS

Two cigarette hawkers in Wong Tai Sin were each fined \$500 this morning for knowingly receiving stolen cigarettes from four small boys.

The defendants, Wu Kau, 68, of 522 U block, Wong Tai Sin resettlement area and Chan Kwan, 69, of 120 U block, Wong Tai Sin, resettlement, admitted two charges of receiving stolen property.

Insp Wong Hei-nan told Mr. T. C. Chan at North Kowloon Magistracy that at 12.15 pm on Wednesday, a woman cigarette hawker reported to the police that 32 packets of cigarettes had been stolen from her stall in Wong Tai Sin. She also told the police that she suspected the offence was committed by four boys.

BOYS ARRESTED

Police arrested four boys who admitted the offence. They told the police that they had sold the cigarettes to the two defendants.

Before passing sentence, Mr. Chan told the two defendants that they were encouraging small boys to steal.

"Since you both have no previous conviction, I will not sentence you to prison, but will give you the option of a fine," he said.

Earlier four boys, their ages ranging from 11 to 13 years, had appeared before Mr. J. E. Dargan at North Kowloon Juvenile Court for stealing cigarettes.

The boys were remanded for seven days for a probation officer's report.

She didn't pay duty on liquor

A 42-year-old woman, Suen Sau-kam, was fined \$1,500 by Mr Derek Cons at Central Magistracy this morning for having a quantity of dutiable liquor.

Revenue Inspector C. G. Kerswill told the court that a party of Revenue officers raided an unnumbered hut on the roof of 33 Des Voeux-road West at 4.40 pm on June 14. Suen was the only occupant in the hut. When questioned, she denied she had any dutiable liquor or cigarettes.

The officers then searched the hut, and found a total of 81 bottles of wine under a bed. The unpaid duty on the wine was \$923.50.

Suen admitted the offence. The liquor was confiscated.

So c-o-o-l,
comfortable
and practical

DAINTY BRUNCHCOATS
AND
TAILORED HOUSECOATS

in drip-dry cotton and dacron

at

Paquerette's (of course)

16a Des Voeux Road, C.

Tel. 21-157

On the wing of a blazing bomber...

HIGH above the smouldering ruin of the German town, the crippled, burning bomber headed for home.

One engine was ablaze. It could be only a matter of minutes before the fire reached the petrol tank and the aircraft blew up.

Only one desperate chance could save the plane and the men who were in her.

The young flight engineer took the gamble.

Up through the escape hatch he climbed, on to the wing of the burning plane. Battling against a 200-mile-an-hour slipstream he clutched desperately at the edge of the wing as he tried to get the fire extinguisher into position.

Then the night fighter which had already struck once pounced again.

THE story of the man on the wing is the first of a gripping series, **HEROES OF THE BOMBERS**, which the China Mail starts this week.

One of Britain's leading writers on the air war, Ralph Barker, has prepared vivid reconstructions of some of the great raids against Germany.

THE bomber crews fought the strangest war of all. One night an uproarious evening in the mess; or perhaps dinner with a pretty girl at a country inn.

The next: into a storm of sound, of blinding light, of deadly whirling metal.

They knew the arithmetic of survival was against them; that they were living on borrowed time.

There was a special kind of courage.

Now their story is to be told.

HEROES OF THE BOMBERS

begins tomorrow in the

CHINA MAIL

British sailors

make important

find in Gozo

Malta, June 22. British sailors on an "outward bound" organisation trip to the island of Gozo near here have discovered an ancient wreck in about 20 feet of water in a bay on the island.

A naval helicopter has flown to Gozo to photograph items brought to the surface by the ratings.

A museum spokesman described these as "very important finds."—China Mail Special.

Further work to start on Shek Pik scheme

Involves laying of steel mains

Work on a further stage of the Shek Pik water supply scheme is to begin shortly. This involves the laying of steel mains of 48-inch diameter to connect the series of tunnels between the reservoir at Shek Pik and Silvermine Bay on the eastern shore of Lantau Island.

Two-storey building for Tai O

A two-storey building accommodating government offices and a fire station is to be constructed at the market town and fishing port of Tai O in the western part of Lantau Island.

A post office, a sanitation store and an office of the Urban Services Department, as well as a fire station will occupy the ground floor of the building which will be located on the north side of Shek Tai Po-street, about three-quarters of a mile from the Tai O ferry pier. The first floor of the building will be used as staff quarters.

Construction work is expected to start in August and will take about six months to complete. Tenders for the construction work are called for in today's Government Gazette.

News from the Gazette

The following have been appointed members of the Air Transport Licensing Authority: Messrs M. J. Stuyt-Williams, C. Lee, L. D'Almeida e Castro, C. H. W. Robertson, A. T. Clark, Mr. E. M. H. Lacey.

Mr. H. D. M. Barton to be a member of the Trade and Industry Advisory Board, vice Sir D. Clague. Dr. Tang Shu-kin and Mr. J. D. Clague have been reappointed members of the Committee of Management of the Grantham Scholarship Fund. Mr. K. A. Lo has been appointed a member.

The following have been appointed members of the Brewin Trust Fund Committee: The Director of Social Welfare, the Labour Officer (Employment and Compensation), Messrs R. C. Lee, Kwan Cho-yiu, Fung Kung-sha and Lam Man-Kit.

Mr. E. J. Bower has been appointed a Special Magistrate. Able Seaman H. H. Lacey to be acting lieutenant in the TIKINI. WO II A. P. Jack to be lieutenant in the Hongkong Regiment. Captain F. Crabb and G. Hampton have been promoted to the rank of major.

Sq/Leader G. J. Bell to act as Commanding Officer of the HKAF. Vice Wing Commander P. O. Scales.

Government appointments

The following appointments, promotions, transfers and postings have been announced in the Government Gazette this morning:

Mr. H. A. Edwards to be Chief Hospital Secretary; Messrs E. W. Spang and A. E. Hastings to be Senior Hospital Secretaries; Mr. R. A. Willscher to be Senior Hospital Secretary; Dr. J. F. Pen-nington to be Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. D. Eden to be Treasury Accountant.

Mr. H. Ching to be Administrative Officer.

Mr. T. D. G. Poland to be Acting Deputy Commissioner (Operations).

Dr. T. On I-chung to be a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Medical Officer of Schools.

MORE MALAYANS VISIT HONGKONG

From GREGORY WONG

Kuala Lumpur, June 21.

More Malaysians visited Hongkong and China last year, a spokesman of the Federation immigration headquarters said today.

Altogether 8,360 Malaysians — the highest total since 1957 — went to China and Hongkong, against 3,065 in 1959 and 3,493 in 1958.

The spokesman attributed this increase to the Peking Government's relaxation last year of its regulations governing overseas Chinese visitors and the personal belongings they were allowed to take with them, particularly foodstuffs.

Referring to applications from Federal citizens for permits for their wives and children in China to join them in this country, the spokesman said that the number had now dropped

as a result of the amendments to the Prohibition of Entry Order.

SOME REFUSED
Under one of these amendments, wives wishing to come to Malaysia must not have been separated from their husbands for a continuous period of five years.

A number of applications have been refused because husbands in Malaysia had not been back to see their wives for several years.

Last year, 760 wives from China, 72 fathers and 325 mothers of Federal citizens were granted permission to come to Malaysia.

Chatham-road

As far as one can see, there are numerous mishaps happening from time to time at Chatham-road, Tinian-shan district.

In fact, the road at the said locality is of course narrow with two ways traffic.

I believe that it is time, that a run along iron bridge, similar to the one erected at Willie-road, be also follow suit at a suitable place at Chatham-road, Kowloon.

The sooner the better, for those residing at the above said area, would in time be safely avoided from accidental risk.

During this few weeks, I have seen a dog lover, whom his/her pet dog was instantly ran over by a taxi. Then another two days time, a small lad carelessly rushed out across the other side of the road, and he was unfortunately, that his nose was seriously injured, dripping with blood.

Had it not been the slowing down of the van, the poor lad would be by now, under the wheels of the said vehicle.

Finally, we as a whole, do not feel life worth the living, in seeing some one being slaughtered by the road monster from time to time at Chatham-road.

A RESIDENT.

BEACHWEAR COLLECTION IN THE SEASON'S LATEST STYLES

by



OF FRANCE

One of the nicest things about summer is all the fun at the beach.

MODE ELITE has a terrific collection of beachwear by Pige of France that were designed to give you the utmost in comfort, beauty and easy care. In newest elastic fibres—Bucol, Rilsan or Nylon Helanca.

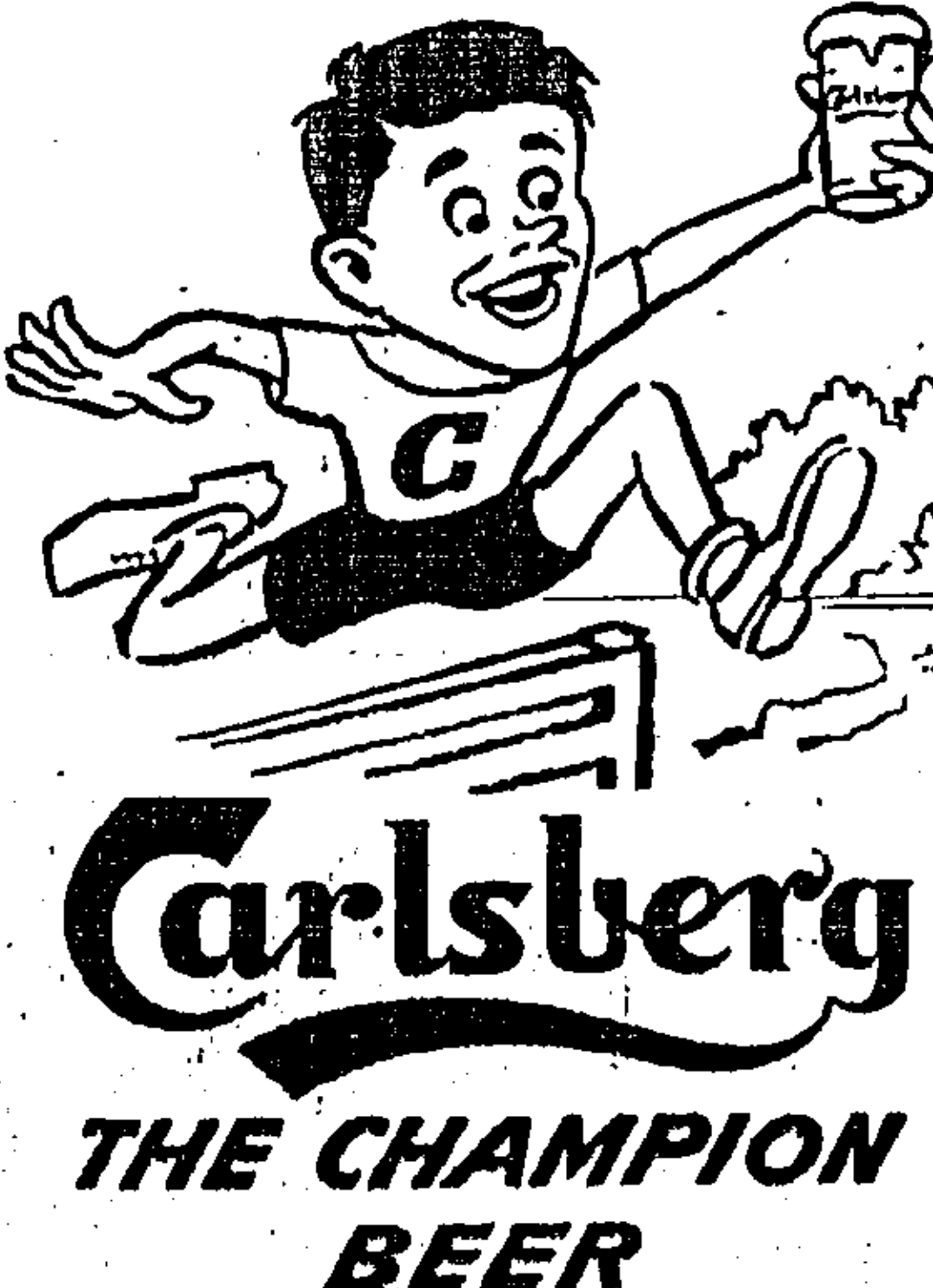
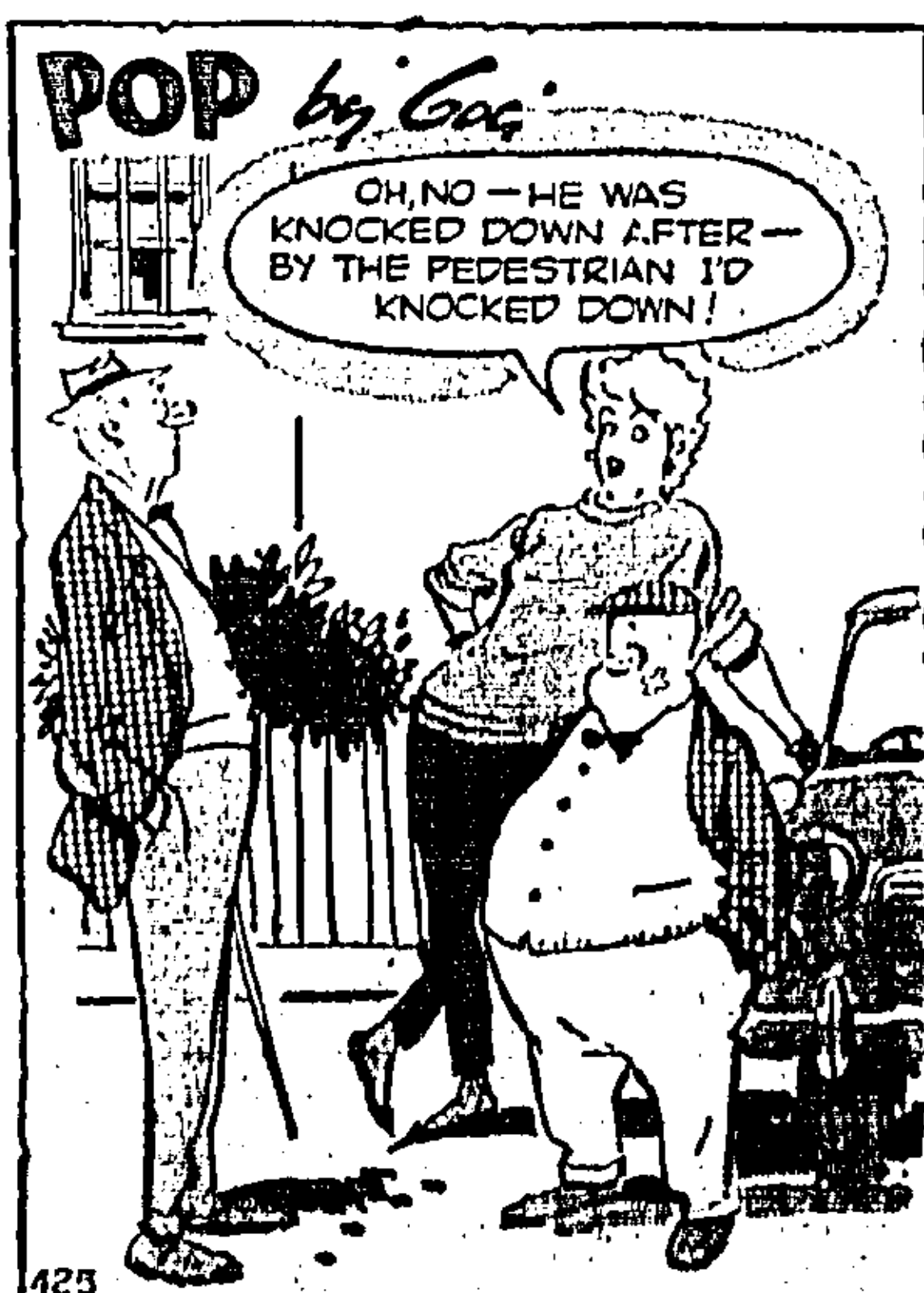
Whether you are swimmer, sunner or siren... You'll find exactly the right suit for you at

Mode Elite, Ltd.

Kayamally Bldg.,
22 Queen's Road, C.
HONGKONG.

Ocean View Court,
27 Chatham Road,
KOWLOON.

Printed and published by TERENCE GORDON NEWLANDS FRANCES for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.



425

5A7